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Ninth Nonaligned Conference

FBIS-EEU-89-172-S *7 September 1989*

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Drnovsek Hosts Reception for Representatives

LD0409231689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)—On the occasion of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, held a formal reception this evening at the Palace of the Federation.

Heads of delegations of the participant countries at the summit, representatives of international organizations and movements represented at the summit attended the reception at the Palace of the Federation.

Apart from members of the SFRY Presidency, the reception was attended by members of state and party leadership of the federation, republics and provinces, the city of Belgrade, and sociopolitical organizations. Among the guests were representatives of the Yugoslav people's Army, cultural and public life, religious communities, domestic and foreign information media.

Markovic Hosts Banquet

LD0409230989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)—In the Palace of the Federation today, FEC [Federal Executive Council] Ante Markovic gave a reception for representatives of the guest countries in the Nonaligned Movement.

'Al-Qadhdhafi Submits Documents to Committees

LD0409171689 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpts] This morning, the brother leader of the revolution attended the opening session of the Nonaligned Movement's [NAM] 9th summit conference, which began its proceedings at the conference hall in Belgrade today. [passage omitted]

JANA's mission in Belgrade has learned that the delegate of the Great Jamahiriyah has proposed five documents to the political and economic committees. They deal with the U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, with its economic blockade and measures of restriction against the Great Jamahiriyah; compensation for the colonial period; the effectiveness of the United Nations; the issue of the veto; and decolonization.

Our correspondent has sent us the following dispatch from Belgrade:

This morning, the brother leader of the revolution attended the opening session of the proceedings of the Nonaligned Movement 9th summit conference, which is being held in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, and which is due to last for 4 days. Last night, the brother leader of the revolution held a press conference in which he dealt with a number of topics dealing with the organization of nonalignment. The brother leader of the revolution put forward in his statement new proposals and ideas to the summit conference dealing with the veto and the creation of an effective and positive role for the United Nations, as well as a proposal on Berlin, in addition to an alternative homeland for world Jewry and compensation for peoples that have suffered from colonialism. In the course of his answers to the pressmen's questions, the brother leader of the revolution warned Western countries to pay attention to the new generation in the Arab region, pointing out that they should withdraw from there because otherwise they will be confronted by a generation of anger which they cannot control. [passage omitted]

Indian Minister Addresses Economic Committee

BK0509103289 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0902 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Text" of opening statement made by Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, on 2 September at the Economic Committee of the ninth Nonaligned Movement summit in Belgrade]

[Text] Distinguished colleagues, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all of you to the Economic Committee of the 9th Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. I am greatly honoured by the confidence that you have reposed in me and in my country by inviting me to guide the deliberations of this committee. My delegation and I shall do our utmost to live up to your expectation.

2. It would not be an exaggeration to state that some of the most important issues before our leaders at this summit conference lie in the economic field. Since the early 1980s, the world economy has been passing through a highly uncertain phase, characterised by persisiting imbalances and relatively low rates of growth. The position of the nonaligned and other developing countries has been particularly difficult. In a large number of these countries, per capita incomes have remained stagnant or even declined. The process of development has virtually come to a standstill. The implementation of strenuous adjustment measures in a highly unfavourable external environment has resulted in immense human suffering and social tensions and conflicts.

3. International measures designed to assist developing countries have not been commensurate with the gravity of problems faced by them. On the contrary, international cooperation for development has suffered a setback. Protectionist measures, applied very frequently in a discriminatory manner against the exports of developing countries, continue to proliferate. In spite of the various plans proposed for alleviating the problems of external indebtedness, the debt problem continues to grow and debt burdens have reached unmanageable proportions. At a time when financial resources are

crucially needed for development, we are witnessing the anamoly of a reverse flow of resources from developing to the developed countries.

4. In the Uruguay round of trade negotiations, the major concerns of the developing countries have not been given the [words indistinct]. On the other hand, the major developed countries are using the leverage of their dominant economic position to extract concessions from the developing countries in the new areas which have been brought under negotiation in the Uruguay round.

5. Environmental problems have emerged as a major concern which may even become a threat to life on earth. The unthinking exploitation of the nature's resources due to profligate consumption and waste in the developed countries has brought us to this pass. We have to work together to ensure that solutions to these problems take into account the glaring disparities of consumption between the developed and developing countries, and are in the over all interest of the development of developing countries.

6. The new detente by creating a more favourable political climate provides a good opportunity to address the talks in the economic field. However, the spirit of detente does not as yet extend to the economic areas, and has yet to be reflected in any attempt towards a more equitable and broad-based management of the global economy. It is necessary for us to give a call and make concrete suggestions in this regard from the summit conference.

7. I would like to compliment and thank the delegation of the host country, Yugoslavia, for the excellent documents they have prepared for our consideration. These will greatly facilitate the deliberations of the committee. The documents braodly cover the most important areas and the most pressing concerns of the developing countries at this crucial juncture. They bring out the constructive role that non-aligned countries are willing too play for the grwoth and stability of the world economy.

8. You would no doubt wish to further refine and improve the texts. Given the spirit of mutual understanding and give and take which characterises our movement, I see no reason why we should not be able to conclude the task before us speedily and expeditiously.

9. The documents before us reflect the prevailing mood of reform in our movement. They are short and direct and eschew platitudnous statement. I would strongly urge all members to contribute their comments and suggestions in the same spirit, so that a clear message which responds to the need of the hour should go out from the summit on issues which are agitating the minds of the entire international community.

Distinguished delegates, on this occasion, as we are setting out to deal with the economic issues before this 9th Nonaligned Summit Conference, I am reminded of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's prophetic words to the Asia relations conference as far back as in March 1947, he said: "Peace can only when nations are free and also when human beings everywhere have freedom and security and opportunity. [Sentence as received] Peace and freedom, therefore, have to be considered in both their political and economic aspects—these economic problems demand urgent solution or else crisis and disaster may overwhelm us. We have, therefore, to think in terms of the common man and fashion our political, social and economic structure so that the burdens that have crushed him may be removed, and he may have full opportunity for growth".

These words still constitute the basic spirit in which the Non-aligned Movement has approached economic issues; the spirit which I hope will continue to guide us here in our deliberations.

Further Speeches From 4 Sep Proceedings

Zimbabwe's Mugabe

MB0409161989 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4, SAPA—Zimbabwe's president, Mr Robert Mugabe, said today the debt burden of developing countries was bleeding their economies and the number of countries in the least-developed category had increased over the past ten years, ZIANA national news agency reports.

"The principal haemorrhage of developing countries has been the debt problem," Mr Mugabe told the ninth Non-Aligned Movement summit while presenting his report as outgoing chairman of the 102-member movement.

He said the refusal of industrialised countries to write off the Third World debt raised questions about their commitment to the spirit of international Monetary Fund had estimated the total debt of developing countries to have risen from 850 billion U.S. dollars in 1982 to 1240 U.S. dollars last year.

Long term debt had increased from 664 billion to 1042 billion over the same period.

"This signifies the deterioration of the debtor positions of developing countries on the eve of the new decade.

"The refusal of developing countries to write-off this debt burden cannot but call into question the depth of their commitment to the ideal of international cooperation in our day," Mr Mugabe said.

In his eight-page speech which emphasised the debt problem and the world economic situation, the Zimbabwean leader said if the Group of Seven industrialised countries was widened to include, not only the Soviet Union as suggested by President Mikhail Gorbachev, but also representatives of the developing countries, it could prove to be a step in bringing about a more democratic management of the world economy.

"It would be worth our while to explore further the implications of the move," he said.

Mr Mugabe said the flow of investment from industrialised countries to developing countries had stagnated and, in some instances, turned negative.

Between 1982 and 1986 net direct investment flows had halved from U.S. dollar 20.2 billion to U.S. dollar 10.1-billion.

The hesitant recovery in 1987 of U.S. dollar 12 billion could not bridge the erosion in investment flows since 1980.

Mr Mugabe quoted United States President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev saying, "new possibilities and prospects, giving rise to hopes for a future 'kinder and gentler' world characterised by 'glasnost and perestroyka' in international relations, appear to be opening up."

But he qualified his optimism with caution, saying there was no "automaticity" in the new winds taking developing countries to the destiny they sought.

"It is what we do to exploit the opportunities that have arisen that matters. This summit would have lost a historic chance if we do not seize the moment," said Mr Mugabe.

He told other third World leaders at the summit that it was now a consensual view that the Third United Nations development decade (1981-1990) was "a lost decade" for developing countries, especially those of Africa and Latin America.

Mozambican President on Peace Talks

MB0509105489 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano told the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia that the dialogue sought with the armed bandit ringleaders should not disrupt national unity.

The Mozambican president briefed the NAM leaders Belgrade on peace initiatives launched by our party and state.

Chissano also pointed out the dialogue sought is not aimed at sharing power or changing the Constitution and the national political order. President Chissano said the history of terrorists who carry out destructive acts in our country clearly shows they are an antinational group and a tool of aggression in the service of foreign forces who intend to impose their hegemony in the region.

The Mozambican head of state is today expected to meet with the Yugoslav president and vice president during the summit proceedings' interval.

Our correspondent, Maria Cremilda, reports Venezuela was yesterday admitted as a full NAM member.

Further on Chissano's Remarks

MB0509135289 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday reiterated that the dialogue for an end to the war in his country cannot be (?concerned) with creating situations that damage national unity, the division of power or changes in the constitution. President Chissano was addressing a summit of the Nonaligned Movement taking place in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade.

The Mozambican leader emphasized that any alteration is acceptable only on the basis of the established order of democracy and popular consensus, and not because of the violence of a group which is against the people, organized society, and the state. He informed the summit of the steps taken by the Mozambican Government to end the war of aggression imposed by imperialists and criminals who are in the service of foreign forces who want to impose their hegemony on the region. President Chissano stated that the antinational character of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits as well as their (?practice) and their true and undeniable nature made fruitless the attempts of their mentors to recycle terrorism and banditry in Mozambique. The president said the bandit backers were attempting to give the bandits a political profile and to dress them up as an opposition movement and as a political party. He added that inspite of these actions, the enemy has not managed to achieve its objectives.

He stressed that the steps taken by the Mozambican Government confirmed the need to privilege peaceful means to the solution of the problems that the country is facing. [sentence as heard] President Chissano said his government was ready to accept the cooperation of all those who offered to help Mozambique to find peace on the basis of the principles established by the Mozambican authorities.

Urges RSA To Break With Past

MB0509191489 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said at the opening session of the ninth nonaligned summit recently that the moment has arrived [words indistinct] the South African regime must break with its preconceptions of the past and take advantage of the opportunities to eliminate the apartheid system once and for all. He also said that any statement of intention that does not take into account the lifting of the ban on South Africa's political organizations, the freeing of Nelson Mandela, the annulment of the state of emergency, and the initiation of negotiations to end apartheid would be received at the very least with [words indistinct] and mistrust.

The Mozambican leader said the adoption of these conditions would be a clear sign of the willingness of the

South African authorities to open space for free political participation in the construction of a society free from apartheid.

President Chissano hailed the contribution of Angola and Cuba, which, he said, had made an important qualitative change in the political and military scenario in southern Africa. He said that the Nonaligned Summit was taking place at a time of attempts to resolve innumerable problems that made southern Africa a volatile, unstable, and tense region.

Referring to other regions, President Chissano described the situation in East Timor as being of great concern. He said that the people of East Timor continue to be denied their right to self-determination and independence.

The Mozambican leader welcomed the efforts to resolve the conflict in Sahara, relations between the Soviet Union and China, the situation in Cambodia, Central America, and the new climate of understanding between Libya and Chad, and between Ethiopia and Somalia.

PANA Reports Chissano Address

AB0509123589 Dakar PANA in English
1134 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sept (AIM/PANA)—President Joaquim Chissano reiterated Monday that the dialogue for an end to the war in Mozambique "cannot be concerned with creating situations that damage national unity, the division of power or changes in the constitution."

Chissano was the eleventh head of state to speak at the non-aligned summit that began Monday in the Yugoslavian capital of Belgrade.

The Mozambican leader emphasised that "any alteration is acceptable only on the basis of the established order, of democracy and popular consensus, and not because of the violence of a group which is against the people, against organized society, against the state."

Chissano informed the summit of the steps taken by the Mozambican Government to end the war of aggression imposed by "terrorists and criminals" who are in service of "foreign forces who want to impose their hegemony of the region."

He stated that the "anti-national character" of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits, as well as their practice and "their true and undeniable nature" made fruitless the attempts of their mentors to "recycle terrorism and banditry in Mozambique."

The president said the bandits' backers were attempting to give armed banditry "a political profile, to dress them up as an opposition movement, as a political party."

Mr Chissano added that "in spite of these actions, the enemy has not managed to achieve its objectives," and he stressed that the steps taken by the Mozambican government confirm the need "to privilege peaceful [as received] means to the solution of the problems that we are facing."

He said that the Mozambican Government was ready "to accept the collaboration of all those who offer to help us to find peace" on the basis of the principles established by the Mozambican authorities and said, "we will count on the support of the Non-Aligned Movement."

The president added that Mozambique hoped as well to have the material support of the movement for the growth of our "defensive capacity since the backers of the armed bandits still have not given up their plans and their activities." He noted that "the consequences of the more than 12 years of aggression will persist for a long time."

Tanzania's Nyerere

LD0409145989 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1215 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG)—Almost all the countries of the South are in deep economic and social trouble arising in large part out of the hostile international economic and political environment in which we have to live and work, said chairman of the South Commission of the Nonaligned countries, former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, in his address to the nonaligned summit conference today.

Primary commodity prices are constantly declining in real terms, many of us carry an insupportable and indeed an unpayable debt-servicing burden. We face increasing protectionism in the North against our manufactured or processed exports. Rapid developments in science and technology give a constantly increasing productive and trade advantage to the already developed and industrialised countries. Economic, political, and even military action is taken by countries of the North against individual countries of the South.

These are the circumstances in which we now have to operate and take our decisions. And nothing in the commission's analysis suggests that these circumstances will improve. On the contrary, there is much to suggest that the international economic environment will get worse for us, said Nyerere.

The only people responsible for the development of the South and the freedom of the South are the governments and peoples of the South, he said, adding that sustained development in freedom has to be based on national self-reliance.

The countries of the South must practice collective self-reliance if they want to maximise their development in conditions of freedom, he underlined.

If the countries of the South want to gain some influence over the international economic order they must work together in solidarity in all major dealings with the North.

Nyerere said that the nonaligned summit should investigate the possibility of having an independent secretariat, organised on the model of our own commission, and with a few internationally respected people from the South as trustees. Its purpose would be to [word indistinct] the commission's objectives to assist the South to strenthen its self-reliance and independence, and its bargaining capacity in the world, Nyerere concluded.

Tunisian President Ben Ali

LD0509055189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)—Addressing a non-aligned summit for the first time in the property of Tunisia's president, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali stated at the ninth non-aligned conference in Belgrade today that the majority of the elevated goals defined at the time of the Non-Aligned Movement's emergence remained topical to the present day.

Reviewing the current situation in the world, the Tunisian president spoke about the crisis spots which burden mankind.

He spoke also about the link between detente and the necessity of a stepped-up economic development and underscored that the Non-Aligned Movement must act in a more modern and effective fashion [passage indistinct].

Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali recalled that his country was calling for as urgent as possible convocation of an international conference on environmental protection and development.

He said that the economic situation in the world was difficult and complex and that it was the cause of great social upheavals and problems. The Tunisian president called for a conference of non-aligned countries' labour and social welfare ministers to be held in Tunisia next year.

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali welcomed the initiatives aimd at resolving the debt crisis, especially within the proposals of the Group of 77, and recalled that a recommendation along those lines had been forwarded to the summit of the industrially developed countries held in Toronto in June 1988.

Malaysia's Mahathir Speaks

BK0509073889 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has cautioned Third World leaders over the distinct attempt to relegate the United Nations to an inferior role and the formation of new and exclusive forums to exclude the participation of poor nations. Citing the activities of the Group of 7 as an example, the prime minister said the group of rich nations had taken it upon themselves to regulate the world economy and finances, resulting in suffering among the poor nations. One result is that countries, such as Malaysia, have had their debts doubled by the upward revision of the yen they borrowed.

He made the remarks in his keynote address at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in Belgrade. A total of 102 presidents, prime ministers, or their representatives are attending the 4-day conference.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said although the intention of the Group of 7 was to reduce Japanese exports, the poor nations such as Malaysia had to pay the price. At the same time, Japan has not been made less competitive by the yen revaluation. Indeed, Japan is now quite as rich and is buying up businesses and properties belonging to the other six.

Describing the whole state of affairs as poetic justice, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir warned that the terms of trade were not getting any better for the Third World. Protectionism and unfair trading methods, he said, were creating havoc for the economies of the poor.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who was the third speaker to take the floor at the opening day of the conference, said that it was the duty of every NAM member nation is to ensure that the revitalization of the UN was completed.

During the 20-minute speech, the prime minister also touched on the problem of environment, human rights, the Penan [primitive tribesmen in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak] issue, Kampuchea, the concept of democracy, the debt problem, and his perception of NAM's new role in the context of the present-day world.

More on Mahathir Address

BK0509084489 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says writing off the whole lot or nearly all the debts is the only solution to the foreign debt problem faced by many members of the Nonaligned Movement. Addressing the ninth summit of the movement in Belgrade, he said the leaders must admit they were indiscreet and must pay for it. Governments and commercial banks alike must accept losses. According to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, the rich countries will not go bankrupt because of the write-off. Their banks can still be rehabilitated.

A total of 102 presidents, prime ministers, or their representatives are attending the 4-day conference. The prime minister also touched on the role of the United Nations and the Group of 72 [as heard] in his 20-minute speech.

On human rights, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir regretted that the developed countries have now appointed themselves as the arbiter of human rights world wide. In the name of human rights, they have applied all kinds of pressure on countries unable to defend themselves. Every now and

then, new rules are formulated, countries defaulting are subjected to bad publicity and other repressive measures.

Mahathir Meets Leaders, Speaks

BK0509132889 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The prime minister is meeting several world leaders while attending the summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in Belgrade. He is using the opportunity to further strengthen relations and cooperation.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, accompanied by senior officials, including Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, held talks with the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. As a founder of the NAM, Yugoslavia has always supported Malaysia on certain issues in international forums.

Bhutan is one of new members of the NAM. During a meeting with Dr Mahathir, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck expressed his hope for Malaysia s assistance. The prime minister assured him that Malaysia will provide its assistance, for example scholarships and training facilities. They exchanged views to enhance bilateral trade.

The prime minister was the third leader to deliver a speech at the opening day of the conference. Many world leaders from developing countries are present at the current conference.

In his speech, Dr Mahathir touched on the struggle for world justice, human rights, and democracy.

The prime minister discussed preparations for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting due to open on 18 October with Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sridath Ramphal. The latter, who was in Kuala Lumpur early last month, was convinced that the Malaysian-sponsored meeting would proceed smoothly.

An old friend whom the prime minister met again was Bangladesh leader President Hussain Mohammad Ershad. Last year, Malaysia and Bangladesh competed for a UN Security Council seat for Asia. Malaysia eventually won the seat. President Ershad will lead his country to the coming Commonwealth conference. The Belgrade talks centered on bilateral relations, particularly in the trade field.

[Begin Mahathir recording in English in progress] The developed countries have now appointed themselves as the arbiter of human rights world wide. In the name of human rights, they have applied all kinds of pressure on countries unable to defend themselves. Every now and again, new forms of human rights are invented, and any country found defaulting is subjected to wild publicity and other repressive measures. Having been responsible for the killing and torture of millions in the past, they now adopt a holier-than-thou attitude and want to impose their new-found ideas on human rights on the rest of the world.

In Malaysia, a campaign is being waged by outsiders to force the primitive jungle tribe, the Penan, to remain primitive on the grounds that this is their right. That these people live a miserable life without the amenities that other Malaysians enjoy is not given any thought. That these people suffer from all kinds of diseases and consequently have a shorter life span is ignored. The outsiders want to retain the so-called picturesque way of life of these unfortunate people forever. They are to remain museum pieces. The sympathy for the Penan is hypocritical. All these so-called environmentalists are interested in is to prevent tropical timber from competing with temperate soft wood. We are all for human rights and for democracy, but human rights and freedom must begin with the right to be free from hunger and disease, malnutrition, and illiteracy. Human rights, as defined by the West, is meaningless if there is no roof over our heads, no food on our tables, and no schools for our children. The Western liberals must understand that we cannot practice their brand of democracy and human rights overnight, nor do we want a carbon copy of their own image. It is imperative therefore that we stay together, that we present a united front, that we continue to strive for a more just and equitable world. [end recording]

Peru's Alan Garcia

PY0509233789 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0215 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade on 4 September—recorded]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] Twenty-eight years ago, we said that there is more than one culture, that there is more than one theory, that there is no political reason strong enough to allow one nation to dominate all other peoples of the world. We then proclaimed that we are heterogeneous, different peoples, and that this difference makes us equal. We said that each people has a path, a rhythm, a unique historical space-time relation. Based on that, we created an alternative model of economic and political organization, different from those in the East and West, which had been presented as the only possible models. This alternative model was and continues to be our basic proposal.

Some believed that to be a nonaligned country meant not having military bases in one's territory, but this is not enough. Our objectives must be broader and must be considered—now more than ever—as a proposal for a nonaligned ideology, as a rejection of the attempt to impose a single development model, or a single economic theory. This is why, in the same place where this movement was created 28 years ago, we must meditate

on the deep changes that have occurred since then. First of all, we must meditate on the current concept of war and bipolarity. Second, we must meditate on the different types of economic imperialism to which our peoples are subject. Third, we must meditate on the need to defend the state, as the expression of our national identity, from international neo- liberal aggression. Fourth, we must meditate on our obligation to understand that, currently, the Nonaligned Movement flourishes on whole continents, and that those continents must engage in this movement in an orderly way.

It is well known that, in the last few years, the most important issues has been the detente between the superpowers, the beginning of the disarmament process. No less important, however, is the reduction of tension and wars among our countries. Soviet perestroyka started a process of rapprochement and detente. In the face of this process, many wonder what the role of the nonaligned countries will be. We believe that detente gives a special importance to the Nonaligned Movement, because detente makes it possible to reconstruct the international market. This fact, however, can facilitate the imposition of new-liberalism as the international economic theory. The two superpowers may get closer, but this rapprochement may create a new economic space occupied exclusively by them and increase the poor countries' economic isolation.

Nuclear disarmament is underway, but the economic disarmament, which is so important for the nonaligned countries, has not started yet. Very much the opposite—nuclear desarmament and the creation of a new international market, a market exclusively for the wealthy countries, can make the economic situation of our peoples worse. That is why, Mr President, the Nonaligned Movement must become more and more ideologically independent. To be a Nonaligned Movement member country now means not to succumb to the apparently victorious neo-liberal principles of the international market.

Twenty-eight years ago we refused to become militarily dependent. We must now also refuse to become ideologically and economically dependent. The concept of war has greatly changed. War is no longer the traditional occupation of territories, the installation of bases at strategic points in an attempt to divide the world. These concepts have changed in the last 28 years. Intercontinental missiles, lasers, cybernetics, and the Star Wars have made the territorial concept of war obsolete. War now is fundamentally the accumulation of knowledge, of technological hypothesis, of cybernetic achievements. The nonaligned concept can no longer be defined by military bases; it must be essentially defined by ideological and political sovereignty. At its extreme, the technological danger of war makes war impossible. The old concept that violence gives birth to history has become the concept that violence is the exterminator of history. Aware of this fact, the superpowers began holding talks and began the disarmament process. As a consequence of these talks and of disarmament, however, a broader market, created as a result of a single theory, became stronger. Let us hail disarmament; let us hail detente; but let us be aware that detente and talks may bring about the victory of neo-liberalism.

As the state-ruled societies of the East undergo changes, the new-liberal principles face the bipolarity we knew before. The neo-liberal principles can thus rule countries of the East and the West, the North and the South.

In the Northern Hemisphere, where there are wealthy countries, this denomination can still be humane, but in the poor countries of the Southern Hemisphere, the neo-liberal principles will continue to be an uncontrollable and inhumane theory. This is why there are flexible, negotiated solutions to the problems of the northern, wealthy countries, while for the southern, poor countries solutions are hard and always imposed by the wealthier countries.

It is important to understand how the concept of imperialism and the methods imperialism uses to dominate the peoples have changed.

Twenty-eight years ago, imperialism rested on the power of the wealthy countries over the raw material market, and countries were divided according to their capacity to function as industrial plants.

Imperialism was thus associated with productive capital, with the creation of wealth, with material transformation. This economic model is now obsolete. In the last few years, imperialism has come to rest on moneylending alone. The relations between capitalism and our peoples are nonproductive: Productive investment and the creation of wealth are gradually becoming smaller. The prevailing practice is to become more indebted in an attempt to pay one's debts. We are now going through the cycle of financial speculation, which rests on moneylending operations and on making money by collecting interest. The world is now ruled by the interest rate. One common international currency aligns us all, and one common problem ties us to the other poor countries—the debt.

Since the expansive industrial wave died out in the 1970s, the protectionism of the wealthier countries and their trade barriers went into effect and began a recession. During the 1970s, the increased price of oil was used to transform the oil deficit into the poorer countries' debt. Since then, this debt has had a life of its own and has been growing as a result of the interest charged on it. Our peoples are now living in this cycle of speculative moneylending, which consists of the movement of money that does not result in productive capital and does not create wealth. Our governments have been making loans to pay for previously contracted debts. Our governments have been agreeing to conditions that reduce their consumption and productivity, and have thus become more and more incapable of paying for their debts.

I know this has been said repeatedly. It is dramatic to realize, however, that although these words have been incessantly repeated, we are still forced to obey the orders of the creditor banks and to send the fruit of our peoples' work to the vaults of the most powerful countries. We can no longer point out these aberrations without deciding to act. We must say all that without emotion or rhetoric. We must calmly and firmly repeat it. The figures of the Latin American countries' debt are dramatic and must be used as an example by all peoples. In 1979, the Latin American debt stood at $191 billion. Its debt now stands at $30 billion, although Latin America has paid $289 billion on the principal and interest in the last 10 years. This can only happen as a result of the speculative moneylending system. In the last 10 years, the total Latin American production of goods and services grew 1 percent a year. During the same period, Latin America paid its creditors each year the equivalent of 5 percent of its overall production. As a result, the well-being and the production of each Latin American has decreased by almost 4 percent a year.

Latin America has been signing these letters of intent proposed by the IMF for all these years. Latin America has been making superhuman efforts to pay its debt and has ended up owing twice what it owed before. We—the governments who have accepted the IMF conditions—and the IMF are to blame for this situation.

To pay its debt, Latin America has reduced domestic consumption, increased its exports by 4 percent a year, and, to save dollars, reduced its imports by 4 percent a year. The consumption of each Latin American has been reduced in an attempt to obtain more currency to pay the debt.

We can cite the example of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who has just joined the Nonaligned Movement. President Perez received a tragic financial inheritance. In 1984, Venezuela owed $32 billion. Although it paid $25 billion over 4 years, in 1988 the Venezuelan debt stood at more than $30 billion. When Venezuela contracted its debt, the price of a barrel of oil was $30. When Venezuela had to pay its debt, the price of a barrel of oil had gone down to $10. Several other countries in Latin America and in other parts of the world have experienced similar problems.

As a result of this unfair system, Latin America's gross domestic product for 1989 is much smaller, its debt larger, and the interest on its debt continues to grow. It is legally and economically impossible to pay this debt. It is socially and morally impossible to pay this debt. The reaction of the wealthy countries to this unfair situation, however, has been slow and insensitive. Like us, the wealthy countries are aware of the contradictions of this system. They realize that lending money to a poor country to enable it to pay for a previously contracted debt increases this country's debt by exchanging new money for more debt notes, thus making the country poorer. This is the first contradiction.

The second contradiction is in concentrating these debt notes in the banks of the wealthier countries. By doing this, these countries will become financially and technologically wealthier but will not have a market for their products. The wealthy countries will thus have to reconstruct this market. This is why the United States has approached the USSR, and why other wealthy countries have approached the PRC to try to link their technological capacities to the huge market represented by the Oriental peoples. To succeed in that, however, they must agree on disarmament policies and reduce their expenses in the nuclear and military fields. This is the third contradiction. Disarmament frees up economic resources that were being used on bombs and nuclear weapons. Once liberated, these resources will require the creation of new markets to be employed productively.

To reconstruct the international market, it is necessary not only to implement detente between the superpowers but also to increase the consumption of poorer countries, to reduce the debt to its market value, to reduce the interest rates on international credit, and to renew the ideology of international institutions.

The United States and the European countries are therefore seriously mistaken in seeking new markets in the Eastern countries and in implementing the disarmament policy. An exclusively military disarmament can increase economic tensions within the wealthier countries. Unfortunately, these tensions will not solve the foreign debt problem. The $1.5-trillion foreign debt is blocking the international market, paralyzing industries, artificially increasing the accounts of the creditor banks, aimlessly impoverishing peoples, destroying democracies, and giving birth to violence. Nobody can pay the foreign debt and very few will be able to collect it. If this is true, and if the rich countries are attaining nuclear disarmament, why can't we demand a financial disarmament that will allow us to recover our economies and improve our international consumption? Why can't we implement a financial disarmament that will not only bring justice to the poor but will also be beneficial to the rich countries that must recover their international market?

This is the unavoidable truth. This is why the wealthier countries are finding it difficult to accept this truth. The wealthy countries offered the Baker plan to the Third World countries 4 years ago. This plan was not accepted because it consisted of lending more money to the debtor countries to pay for their previously contracted debt and further reductions in domestic consumption. The Baker plan offered no new solutions and was therefore not implemented. The United States have now offered us the Brady plan. This plan, for the first time, considers the possibility of reducing the debt and admits that the value of the debt is not what is printed on the original debt documents. The Brady plan offers a trascendental change and we must admit that it is a clear example of the significant differences between the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Despite these differences, the solutions offered by the Brady Plan are not enough. The plan will not reactivate the international market nor will it introduce any significant changes to our debt in exchange for a commitment to pay the remainder. Accepting the Brady plan would mean that Latin America would transfer 4 percent of its GDP abroad to pay for the debt instead of 5 percent. This solution would not help the Latin American countries much considering that Latin America has been growing only 1 percent a year over the last 10 years.

Although the plan does not offer a sufficient solution to our problem, we must admit that the creditor countries are becoming more sensitive to the nuances of the debt issue. We realize, however, that it could take years for the creditor countries to become aware of their responsibility regarding the debt problem. We also realize that one year is too long in the life of a hungry people. Therefore, we cannot wait any longer. We must act now.

The debt is currently the weakest link in the chain connecting the Northern Hemisphere to the Southern Hemisphere. In view of this, being a member of the Nonaligned Movement now means reducing the payment of the debt. It means to firmly fight against the imposition of only one international theory, the one that is implemented through the IMF. Many say that we should avoid confrontation, that we must negotiate. I agree that we must negotiate, but we must put limits on the payment of the debt because those who continue to pay for the debt while negotiating become gradually weaker and cannot obtain much.

Since 1985, Mr President, Peru has unilaterally limited debt payments and suspended all payments to the IMF. If we hadn't made this decision, we would have had to pay almost $10 billion over the past 4 years or refinance this debt by asking for new money, which would have been granted only under certain conditions and the signing of letters of intent. Peru has drastically limited debt payments, stimulated consumption, and financed an increase of national production with the dollars that would have been used to pay for the debt. For 3 years Peru had 7- and 9-percent growth rates. I must admit to you gentlemen, however, that the excessive Peruvian growth was a mistake. Our economy, which normally grew 2 percent a year, grew 9 percent during these 3 years [sentence as heard]. We thus speedily consumed our currency and, in 1988, we had a crisis resulting from this excessive growth.

The neo-liberal economists and the monetarian sector used this crisis to say that the Peruvian decision not to pay the foreign debt and its refusal to sign letters of intent with the IMF show that any country that does so will experience a crisis. This is not so. Peru's crisis in 1988 was the result of the country's accelerated and excessive growth. It was a balance of payments crisis that did not originate with the excessive payments to the foreign debt [sentence as heard]. We had to limit imports due to this crisis, but not in obedience to IMF orders.

In a single year, Mr President, our international reserves, which had fallen to $300 million in 1988, increased again and today amount to more than $1.3 billion. This allows us to resume our growth more cautiously. This is the most valuable testimony that I can present here 3 years later; this is the most important proof. We first stopped paying the debt and used the dollars to grow, although we did so excessively. Then the country managed to accumulate foreign reserves with its own efforts, and it now has as much foreign reserves as it did as the beginning. This demonstrates a fundamental point for those who are afraid or those who believe in the myth of external credit: It shows that most of our countries have sufficient resources to finance their development if only they make the decision to set a limit on their debt payments. It also demonstrates that, as has happened in the last 10 years in Latin America, external credit is a myth, because more flows out than in. It shows that the IMF's neo-liberal prescriptions are not the only ways to help recover our economic stability. Furthermore, it demonstrates that we can demand real credit and real financing, not more indebtedness. Now that we have proved this point, we must firmly maintain our objectives and principles; the poor countries must not surrender, because the problem is also the creditors' problem.

We must remain faithful to our objectives and our principles. Poor countries should not give up, because the problem also affects creditors. We should not be weak. We should be aware that even though it will be a long battle, time is in favor of debtors, because the creditors who begin disarmament will become increasingly dependent on world reactivation. All of us know that here will be no world reactivation without a recognition of the market value of the debt, or if interest rates are not reduced. There will be no reactivation if resources are not channeled toward production and if raw material prices are not improved.

Rich countries, however, will not make those decisions if debtors remain passive, if we listen to promises, and if we engage in endless negotiations.

We should have a single objective: The market value of the debt must be recognized, just like the market sets prices for oil, wheat, and minerals. That is the only fair price, and it should be the objective of all negotiations. The market value is the balance between the debtor's capacity to pay and its need for fresch funds, on one side, and the creditor's desire to recover what he can on the other.

Mr President, this substantive change will be accomplished only through our action and our pressure. Our best method of exercising pressure is to limit the repayment of the debt, to use the funds in each country, and to create regional associations so that the creditor cartel does not find us isolated.

In 1984 Argentina declared a 3-month moratorium. Since 1985 Peru has stopped payments to and accords

with the IMF and has drastically reduced its payments to private banks. In 1987 Brazil—a huge debtor—declared its own moratorium. In all those cases, however, the banks managed to isolate each country. This should not happen again. The Nonaligned Movement should call on its members to work, to coordinate their action, and to establish solidarity and mutual support.

As I said, the Brady plan is a step forward, but it is insufficient. The situation has forced the IMF to become a bit more flexible, but this is not enough either, because we cannot expect bilateral negotiations to solve everything.

We need substantive changes in the IMF. The IMF should agree that no theory is valid for all countries, that neo-liberalism cannot be imposed at a world level. The IMF should change its letters of intent. It should not force countries to reduce demand in order to repay their debts. The IMF should stop making profit-seeking loans, condemn protectionism and excessive military spending, recognize the market value of the debt, and make an effort to convince banks that they should also recognize the market value of the debt.

Until these changes take place, each country has the right to make its own decisions. The most important decision is to limit the repayment of the debt and to use our funds to promote production. We will thus show the rich countries that we can resist. This does not mean confrontation, but dignity and firmness. It is not unilateral isolation, but a sovereign decision.

I came here to provide unquestionable testimony that a country can grow, slow down, and then grow again without IMF tutelage. Yet I should also say something in defense of the state, because the neo-liberal theory seeks to destroy the state, reduce its existence, and sell it piece by piece.

Now we see that bureaucratic state-run societies are undergoing transformations. The initiative of the private sector is joining those societies. Neo-liberalism has taken advantage of this situation to destroy the state in the poorer nations.

We should not play that game. I do not mean to defend bureaucratic or unproductive organizations. However, in view of the predominance of neo-liberalism—which has gained ground through detente—the countries of the South should defend the state as an expression of our nations, as an expression of our management ability, and as a stronghold that will resist neo-liberal conceptions.

That is why it is essential to preserve ideological nonalignment, to maintain the original features of each nation, and to defend their state organizations.

It is clear that neo-liberalism is the ideology of the North. If in the past liberalism was a factor that promoted progress and independence in Latin America, neo-liberalism is now the state ideology of the more powerful nations. It is an authoritarian ideology that does not question all types of states, but only the states of the South. Under the guise of eliminating bureaucracy and promoting efficiency, neo-liberalism wants to destroy the state to eliminate any resistance to the hegemony of the world market.

We should not play that game. Ideological nonalignment should therefore redefine the state and defend its strength in our countries.

When I say state I am not referring merely to the individual states that every one of us represents. I am referring to an accord that our states should reach in each region. We must recognize that we are united in continental blocs. We must promote our regional economy.

Only through regional initiatives will we have power in the current process of restructuring the market. It is therefore imperative to call—in each continent—more frequent and regular meetings of our movement. We must organize the Nonaligned Movement on a continental basis to strengthen it in all places.

Many have come to this meeting to propose an administrative structure for our movement to insure its continuity. This can be viewed as a suggestion. It is a lot more important, though, to recognize the existence of regional differences and to create intermediate Nonaligned Movement organizations wherever possible. These intermediate organizations should strengthen the principles of the movement in each region, thus expanding its power.

Although it's taken sometime, I believe that we have already adopted this approach in Latin America through the creation of the political consultation mechanism of the Group of Eight, which gives common answers to the economic crisis and to political intervention.

Mr President, in honoring our founders—Tito, Nehru, and Nasser—I should stress the ethical significance of nonalignment. Without the power of nuclear bombs or money, we have upheld the moral values of mankind to help it to continue to struggle in all fields.

Therefore, our movement cannot remain indifferent to the very serious problem of drug trafficking and drug addiction, which has spread around the world.

It is true that this is essentially a problem that affects rich countries, because drug addiction reflects the most refined stage of consumption, the consumption of insatisfaction. Yet it is also true that we, as drug producers or dealers, are involuntary partners. Like neo-liberalism, drug trafficking has perversely tried to take over.

Drug trafficking is also a form of hegemony by the large rich markets, which are thereby distorting and corrupting our society. Drug trafficking also seeks to destroy states, as it is now doing in Colombia.

I believe we should raise the banner of mankind's moral values; we should tell the rich that even if they ignore our

claims for justice, we will not ignore their youth and their children, who must be defended from drug addiction.

The U.S. President will formulate a proposal on the subject tomorrow, and we hope it will be an all-encompassing proposal.

The problem is not just over helicopters an ammunition. It involves an accord between the United States and Europe, on one side, and the countries that are directly involved on the other.

The production of drugs, in particular, calls for structural treatment, without which any military aid will be insufficient.

Our movement must adopt a strong stand against drug trafficking and undertake joint measures to eradicate it. The Nonaligned Movement must also adopt a strong stand against terrorism, particularly when it is linked to drug trafficking, as in Peru.

Faithful to its moral principles, the Nonaligned Movement should strongly reject drug addiction and death. This will show that our nations' respect for human dignity is as strong as that of the most developed countries.

Mr President: We came to this summit from Peru to reiterate our faith in nonalignment, our anti-imperialist position against colonialism and interventionism, and our decision to side with the nations struggling for freedom and justice. We came to defend ideological nonalignment. We came to demand financial disarmament and the recognition of the market value of the debt. We are here to reiterate our allegiance to the immortal principles that we united behind 28 years ago.

I salute the nations of the Nonaligned Movement. Thank you very much. [applause]

4 Sep Afternoon Session Concludes

LD0509011889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0104 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)—The ninth non-aligned summit ended the first day of its work at Belgrade's Sava Conference Centre at around 21:00 hours local time today.

Thirteen heads of delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement's members took part in today's general debate, primarily devoting attention to the movement's role in the present-day world, the acute regional conflicts and the developing countries economic problems.

The delegations of the Non-Aligned Movement's 102 members and of 70 other countries, movements and organizations which have the status of observers or guests are taking part in the Belgrade summit.

The afternoon debate manifested a high level of accord on strategic questions discussed by the movement. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, for instance, said that despite changed international conditions, the role of non-alignment, as the philosophy of relations among sovereign states, remains unchanged.

King Husayn of Jordan considers that the non-aligned must be far more insistent than they have done so far on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied arab territories of Palestine, while Malaysian Premier Mahathir Mohamed said that even though an orientation towards peace prevails in the world, the international economy is threatened by a confrontation of joined industrial countries of the North against poor countries of the South.

A similar opinion was stated by Bangladesh President Hussain Mohamad Ershad. He said that an improvement of the international relations at the political level was not accompanied by an improvement of the underdeveloped economic position.

Argentina President Carlos Menem stressed that industrial countries, while demanding from others to meet their obligations fully, at the same time limit the developing countries chances for an economic recovery by restricting their access to the developed countries markets.

The political and economic committees, which will discuss the 11 and nine documents, respectively, which define the movement's stands regarding major international political and economic problems, were to convene this afternoon.

The session of the political committee has been put off for tomorrow, as well as the general debate at the economic committee. Both postponements are due to the large number of amendments to the proposed texts which Yugoslavia prepared, as the host country.

More than 30 amendments were submitted to the texts of the economic resolutions alone.

The ninth conference of heads of state or government of non- aligned countries continues work tomorrow with a plenary session set for 10:00 hrs local time.

5 Sep Speeches, Proceedings Begin in Belgrade

Peru Initiates 'Mini Summit'

LD0509153989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of eleven non-aligned countries today met at the initiative of Peruvian President Alan Garcia and supported the Four's Paris initiative for North-South dialogue and stressed the need for more active cooperation with developed countries on the economic level.

The "mini" summit, organized by Garcia, was attended by Yugoslav Presidency President Janez Drnovsek, the

Presidents of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid, Indonesia Suharto, Venezuela Carlos Andres Perez, Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Foreign Ministers of Argentina Domingo Cavallo, Nigeria Nwachukwu and Senegal Ibrahim Fall.

Discussing the developing countries' difficult economic situation, the meeting focused on the possibilities of the non-aligned countries for overcoming the problems of debts, development, finance, trade and environmental protection. An informal exchange of opinions also discussed the possibilities for the establishment of North-South dialogue.

The meeting unanimously assessed that South-South cooperation should function much better with relevant unified endeavours and joint stands. It was said that South-North consultations should create conditions for the holding of a top-level meeting of the developed and the developing countries, like the meeting in Cancun.

The "mini summit" fully supported the Paris initiative for North-South dialogue of the four—made up of Egypt, India, Senegal and Venezuela, who became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Belgrade summit.

Political Committee's Agenda

LD0509115489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—In the Belgrade Sava Center this morning a session of the Political Committee of the ninth nonaligned summit began. On its agenda is the consideration of documents on political issues important to the nonaligned countries. Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku is presiding over the committee.

The Political Committee has a total of 11 documents before it: international security and cooperation; the Middle East and the Palestinian question; Lebanon; southern Africa; Afghanistan; Cambodia; South America and the Caribbean; Cyprus; Iran and Iraq; the Western Sahara; and Korea.

The Political Committee session planned for yesterday was postponed because a certain number of amendments and criticisms were submitted to the draft documents. The constitutive, first session of the committee was held 3 September and served as an initial exchange of opinions. It is expected that in the course of the Political Committee's work separate documents will be drawn up on individual issues such as, for example, information, the Chad-Libyan dispute, New Caledonia, the question of Palestine—separately, not in the framework of the Middle East—Latin America, the Caribbean, and southern Africa.

During the Political Committee's first session interest was also expressed in an addition to the international security and disarmament document and in the submission of certain amendments.

At that session a working group was formed to consider in detail the security and disarmament document, since by its nature this does not fall into any of the regional groups.

Pakistan Urges Nuclear Test Ban

BK0509165489 Islamabad Domestic Service in 1600 English GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] At the nonaligned summit conference in Belgrade, Pakistan has proposed a moratorium on all nuclear testing by all states until a treaty on comprehensive test ban is achieved. The proposal has been made in a document on security and disarmament by the Pakistani delegation at a meeting of the Political Committee of the conference. The document also commits the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] countries to fully contribute to functioning disarmament at global, regional and subregional levels. It proposes the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world. It refers to the General Assembly's decisions relating to nuclear-weapon-free zones, including Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. The Committee on Security and Disarmament has also been considering an Indian proposal for establishment of a group of eminent persons to propose a new system of security. Negotiations are underway between India and Pakistan to reach an agreement on this point.

A spokesman of the Pakistani delegation said there are still conflicts in various regions of the world which have to be resolved on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter. These include Afghanistan, Kashmir and other problems of the region. He said Pakistan also wants that disarmament should be achieved by great powers and their military alliances. Pakistan is hopeful of a satisfactory outcome on the Afghan issue and the Pakistani delegation is also holding consultations on Cyprus. The Pakistani spokesman has tabled a resolution for speeding up industrialization in developing countries through transfer of resources to them.

Radio Pakistan's special representative, Zaman Shah Rashdi, in his dispatch from Belgrade says 12 heads of state and government and leaders of delegations addressed the first general session of the day today. Another 21 are due to address the second session which was in progress when reports last came in. The leader of the Pakistani delegation, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, is expected to address the conference during this session.

News Conference on Committee

LD0509154589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1413 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—The work of the political committee proceeds in a favourable working atmosphere and compared to the past summits, a new spirit of cooperation and accord reaching in settling problems prevails, Yugoslav Ambassador to the U.N. Dragoslav Pejic stated today at a press conference.

At its session today the political committee discussed some forty amendments on draft documents whose final texts are to be submitted to the non-aligned state and government heads for adoption.

Ambassador Pejic said that the first document, on international security and disarmament, is about to be adopted. Three new elements have been included in the document—the Indian Ocean, the southern Atlantic and the Mediterranean as a peace zone. The debate on the document draft particularly focused on nuclear disarmament.

Ambassador Pejic also said that draft documents on Lebanon, Afghanistan, Latin America and the Caribbean, Cyprus and Korea have been either coordinated or a discussion is underway on the amendments, so that their adoption is expected shortly. A draft document on Western Sahara has been adopted, while the ASEAN countries and Vietnam are working extra on a draft document on Kampuchea in the light of the recently finished conference in Paris.

The group for Africa is discussing the question of Africa's south.

The question of the conflict between Iraq and Iran Ambassador Pejic assessed as the most sensitive and added that Yugoslavia is conducting informal consultations with the aim of coordinating stands in the declaration draft.

Nigeria's Babangida Addresses Summit

AB0509133289 Dakar PANA in English 1314 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (PANA)—Nigerian president, Ibrahim Babangida Tuesday in Belgrade proposed a three-pronged approach for an enduring solution of the debt problem in developing countries.

Addressing the ninth Non-Aligned Movement summit the Nigerian leader called for the cancellation of all developing countries' official or government to government debt on the basis of generalised poverty of developing countries.

This poverty, he explained, was manifested by the weak and persistent primary structures and monocultural economies of developing countries.

The second plank of the three-pronged proposal is the making available to debt-distressed countries particularly those south of the Sahara, 50 percent of the resources under the International Development Association 9th replenishment.

At the same time resources under the IMF's structural adjustment facility and the World Bank's sub-Saharan Africa facility should be made available to countries with overdue debt service obligations to the two multilateral finance institutions.

Thirdly, Babangida suggested the setting up of an international debt purchasing agency to be set up under the aegis of the IMF and the World Bank to purchase the existing debt of developing countries at substantial discounts of up to 80 percent.

He suggested that transanctions conducted within the framework of the debt purchasing agency could be financed partly with the industrialised countries and also with uncommitteed resources under the specialised facilities of the World Bank and the IMF with low or no conditionality attached.

Babangida also stressed the need for a political dialogue with creditor nations in the spirit of shared responsibility for sustainable global economic growth and development.

"Both sides need to work in all sincerity towards a viable solution of the debt overhang," he said adding that the Non-Aligned Movement must give priority to economic issues if it is to continue to be relevant.

On other issues, Babangida expressed satisfaction that Namibian independence was on course as planned but added that the international community had the obligation to ensure the 1 November elections were free and fair.

"This is esential to counter the massive clandestine support which the racist regime (of South Africa) provides is surrogates to frustrate the efforts of SWAPO in the laws governing elections and the Namibian constituent assembly," he added.

Babangida also touched on the situation in South Africa itself saying that the racist regime should stop looking beyond its borders for dialogue.

Pretoria should "rather hold dialogue with the authentic leaders of the black majority in South Africa," Babangida concluded.

Babangida Denounces Apartheid

AB0509210489 Dakar PANA in English 1329 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Sept. (ZIANA/PANA)—Nigeria Tuesday criticised the Pretoria regime's external peace initiatives while it ignored dialogue with authentic leaders of the black majority.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida told the ninth Non-Aligned Movement summit on its second day: "The racist regime in South Africa must stop looking beyond her borders for dialogue.

"Rather it should hold dialogues with the authentic leaders of the black majority in South Africa."

Since he came to power early this year, first as National Party leader and now acting South African president, Frederik de Klerk has held discussions with the leaders of Mozambique, Zaire, Zambia and others in Europe.

Babangida said Nigeria firmly supported the Organisation of African Unity declaration, adopted in Harare on 21 August, which calls for peace negotiations in South Africa.

Babangida, who was the first leader to address the summit when business resumed Tuesday, said the racist minority in South Africa would not willingly give up the privileges conferred and sustained by the apartheid system.

He said Nigeria was not impressed by recent announcements of cosmetic constitutional changes which essentially preserved "that obnoxious system" of institutionalised racism.

Babangida said Wednesday's general elections, which would not include the black majority, were unacceptable.

"The elections should be condemned because they deny the black majority the right to participate in the democratic political process" he said.

On Namibia, the Nigerian leader said his country was satisfied that the initial problems encountered in the implementation of Resolution 435, particularly the tragedy that followed the deployment of UNTAG [United Nations Transition Assistance Group] on 1 April had been replaced by determined efforts to keep the spirit of Resolution 435. "The international community has a solemn responsibility to ensure this. More important is the additional obligation to ensure that Namibians were allowed the freedom to elect the government of their choice," he said.

He called on the Non-Aligned Movement "to redouble its support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the recognised authentic representative of the Namibian people."

He added: "This is essential to counter the massive clandestine support which the racist regime provides its surrogates to frustrate the efforts of SWAPO as evident in the perfidy inherent in the new laws governing the elections and the constituent assembly." [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Amir Addresses Summit

LD0509132889 Kuwait KUNA in English
1101 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (KUNA)—H.H. the Amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah Tuesday [5 Sep] called on the U.N. secretary general to convene a meeting of poor nations and some creditor countries to look into ways of resolving the world debt crisis.

Addressing the non-aligned summit, on its second day here, the Amir said the conference should be held within a maximum of six months and may be attended by representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other world lending institutions.

In a follow-up of his earlier plan put before the U.N. General Assembly session in New York last (?September) the Amir highlighted the widening gap between the world's haves and have nots, because of the debt burden which eats into the developing countries' development funds, and warned that any delay in resolving this crisis would further exacerbate and complicate the socio-economic process in these countries and jeopardise the overall world economic relations.

In its plan before the U.N. General Assembly in September last year, the Amir has called for writing of part of debts on poor states adopting of interests on these loans besides reconsidering the stringent terms now applied by world lending agencies, including World Bank and the IMF.

The Amir indicated in his opening address today that it would deal with three main themes, namely the world debt crisis, the Middle East situation and the stalled Iraq-Iran peace negotiations.

He described the problem of indebtedness as 'the main preoccupation of the world's different communities, rich and poor alike, which if not tackled with immense daring and without delay would become further complicated and difficult to resolve.'

'Debts are shakles hindering peoples' present and future,' his highness declared, adding that 'getting rid of these shackles is equal to liberation from colonialism and paves the way towards the building of a new world community.'

He reminded of universality of the debt problem, which, the Amir warned, does not only threaten the entire world economic relations and the international monetary system but also reflects negatively, at political and social levels, on most of the world's states.

Building up on his plan, announced from over the U.N. podium in September 1988 and taking into stock representations made by India, Egypt, Senegal and Venezuela last July as well as steps taken by some creditor nations to write off part of the debts or interests on them, the Amir of Kuwait offered a four-point plan of practical measures to deal with the crisis.

- A meeting to be called by the U.N. secretary general attended by the group of 10 creditor nations and some other states as well as representatives of the International Monetary fund and the World Bank to consider necessary basis and creterion for implementation.
—In view of importance of the time factor in dealing with this problem and in order to avoid its implications on debtor countries and the world economy, the meeting is to convene within a maximum period of six months.
—a programme of priorities is to be laid for indebted countries [words indistinct] according to its conditions.
—The said meeting should look into advancing development efforts and ways to implement projects in which scientific skills and technological know-how from advanced countries would be employed in addition to

indigenous potentials, manpower and natural resources available to indebted countries. Adequate attention should be given in the process to protecting the environment against pollution and upgrading local cadre to contribute effectively to national development.

His Highness told the NAM summit that the problem of indebtedness has made life even harder in some of the least-developed countries, where hunger, drought and destitution had become rampant and 'children reduced into walking skeletons'.

The Amir of Kuwait observed that it is now a decade since the international year of the child was marked and in-between, he said, children of the poor countries had become more destitute while their equals in the rich states are living in more welfare.

'The gap is widening,' Shaykh Jabir said, and even then the poor countries are pressed to pay their debts and loan servicing, irrespective of their socio-economic conditions or obligations towards their people.

Issuing a fervent plea, the Amir said that the world now lives the threat of nuclear fusion and questioned 'whether deprivation would be allowed to destroy humanity with all its contradictions.'

The second cause, the Kuwaiti Amir went on on, [as received] is the Palestinian question, on which he said that at each international forum the main thing that comes in mind is the Palestinian people's cause.

He said that Israel has tried to wipe these people out of the map and deport them from their land in addition to exhausting their economy.

The Arab gulf leader affirmed that inspite of all these Israeli measures the Palestinian uprising broke out to confirm the existence of the Arab Palestinian people on their land and their determination to defend it.

He noted that the people of Palestine face the same things facing the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and Cambodia.

He pointed out that these are humanitarian causes, and people want to live in peace and have the right to self-determination without foreign hegemony.

But he said that discrimination is practiced by those supporting Israel and South Africa, hoping that they will realize this and proceed on the right direction.

The Amir said the third and last cause is good neighborliness, indicating to the destructive war between Iraq and Iran and expressed hope that the two sides would reach a comprehensive peace and a new era of development and construction.

He also hoped that the Lebanese people achieve internal stability and good neighborliness without foreign pressure.

He said this is what we also hope for the Afghan people, and to make dialogue replace bloody conflict without any foreign intervention.

The success in restoring peace is victory to humanity and to the United Nations charter, and it will also increase the Nonaligned Movement's confidence in its effective role, the Amir affirmed.

He called on the NAM member-states to establish strong cooperation between them and to cooperate with all international and regional organizations for world peace and prosperity.

India's Gandhi Speaks

BK0509164089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has called for consorted efforts to end all forms of domination—military, political and economic. Addressing the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade today, Mr Gandhi said there can be no rest for the movement till it ushers in a new world order based on the sovereign equality of nations and reflecting a true democratization of international relations. He said dominance by military strength has been successfully resisted, but dominance by subversion and proxy continues. It is the dominance by economic pressure, which is emerging as the single-most important threat to the independence and stability of nonaligned countries. Our correspondent Biswajit Bhattacharya reports from the conference venue at Sava Center in Belgrade:

[Begin Bhattacharya recording] The Prime Minister, Mr Gandhi's address to the summit today was not one filled with euphoria, but one of caution. He reminded the gathering that what brought the nonaligned countries together was the conviction that in this nuclear age, the obsolete mind-set, which had led humankind time and again to war, conquest and domination, has to be discarded and destroyed.

The prime minister said durable peace is not possible by nuclear disarmament alone, but by altering strategic doctrines which rely on deterrence and violence.

On the economic front, Mr Gandhi said the movement must give substance to the political sovereignty through true economic sovereignty. He criticized the protectionist trade practices of the developed countries and called for making South-South cooperation more decisive in international economic relations. [end recording]

The prime minister said changes of great significance are taking place in the global economic situation, but little has changed in the economic power structure between the developed and the developing countries. He suggested the setting up of a system similar to the global system of trade preferences among the member nations to facilitate joint ventures, investment flows and transfer of technology.

Our correspondent Ratan Salvi reports that the prime minister also dwelt at length on the situations in Africa, Afghanistan, West Asia and Central America. He said dialogue has led to the easing of conflicts and the beginning of cooperation. There is a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war, Soviet troops have withdrawn from Afghanistan and a solution to the Cambodian problem is in sight. Peace is also returning to Central America and at long last, Namibia is at the doorstep of independence.

Mr Gandhi criticized the countries that are supporting South Africa and demanded immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. He extended unstinted support to the initiatives taken by Mr Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO for lasting peace in west Asia and welcomed the proclamation of the state of Palestine.

Our correspondent reports one of the highlights Mr Gandhi's speech was a proposal to set up a planet protection fund under the aegis of the United Nations to protect the global environment. He suggested that the fund having members from the both developed and the developing countries should evolve conservation, compatible technology in critical areas. He pointed out that if each country is willing to part with 1,000 fraction of its GDP [gross development product], the international community would have at its disposal $18 billion a year for environment related work. He said such a fund would be the proof of our commitment to protecting our planet earth.

During his 50-minute speech, Mr Gandhi paid glowing tributes to Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Marshal Tito. He began his address with a quotation from Rabindranath Tagore [noted Indian poet].

Our correspondents report that several leaders, including Mr 'Arafat, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Sam Nijoma, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the Amir of Bahrain, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Dr Najib and the Mexican president, went to the podium as soon as Mr Gandhi completed his address and complimented him. There was repeated applause by the leaders during Mr Gandhi's speech.

The prime minister is having separate meetings with heads of state and government, who have gathered in Belgrade for the summit. The presidents of Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Egypt, the foreign ministers of Senegal and Mr Rajiv Gandhi in a meeting discussed the four nation Paris initiative to convene a North-South summit.

Venezuelan President's Address

PA0609050889 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Today, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez addressed the delegations that were present at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement. In his 15-page speech, the president broached important topics for our country and for the American hemisphere, emphasizing matters of foreign debt. Perez also said that the movement should address the problem of growing polarization of international political relations, which distort the true process that created the Nonaligned Movement. He was also critical and said that solutions to the problems of hunger, misery, and poverty were not part of the priorities, and described them as environmental depradation factors. Perez ended by calling for an urgent South-South meeting.

[Begin Perez recording] We must put new forms of negotiation into practice that are less bureaucratic, speedier, more political, and more rational so as to attend more effectively to the interdependency of the great problems and their solutions. The North-South agenda must be broadened to include not only economic topics but other basic and urgent problems too, such as social, environmental, and drug problems.

I want to propose that this conference backs a North-South summit to discuss development, environment, and the redistribution of security in an overall and broader concept, because distinguished North and South leaders have demanded this. This summit should blend favorably with the April 1990 UN Extraordinary Assembly, dedicated to North-South topics and a new international strategy on development.

I also propose we call for a South-South summit, to seek greater coordination among us and carry out all we can within our own possibilities. More than ever, self-sustainment, solidarity, and cooperation continue to be the basic requirements that our South countries demand in accordance with the international reality. Thank you. [end recording]

Cypriot President Vasiliou

NC0609083389 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Addressing the nonaligned summit in Belgrade, Cyprus President Yeoryios Vasiliou condemned the Turkish side's intransigence on the Cyprus issue and asked the movement's members to support the UN secretary general's good faith efforts to reach a solution through substantive negotiations. Vasiliou asked the summit to support the holding of an international conference on Cyprus, which would provide an appropriate framework for the solution of the international aspects of the problem.

Commenting on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue, Vasiliou stressed that the Greek Cypriot side showed all possible flexibility and good will consistent with its position on the maintenance of a united country and the preservation of the state's functions in the dialogue with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas that began last year. The Greek Cypriot also accepted a federal system with two regions, one to be governed by the Greek Cypriot community and the other by the Turkish Cypriot community. Proof of the concessions we have made, as well as the escalating demands of the

Turkish Cypriot side, is the fact that only a few years ago, in 1973, Denktas stated that he did not seek the establishment of a federation in Cyprus but only the safeguarding of the regional and communal administrative rights of the Turkish Cypriots, who constitute only 18 percent of the population.

Vasiliou stressed that Turkey and Denktas did not respond constructively to the negotiating procedure. He added: Denktas refuses to come to the negotiating table unless the UN secretary general withdraws his proposals and demands that substantial conditions be imposed on the dialogue. These conditions, which if accepted would in fact make any negotiations pointless, include recognition of a separate state in the occupied territories and the total segregation of the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus, which is tantamount to introducing a system of apartheid in Cyprus. Vasiliou said that a permanent and just peace in Cyprus can only be achieved with the establishment of a federal republic in which there will be no room for foreign troops and settlers or unilateral rights of intervention.

Cuba's Raul Castro Speaks

FL0509180789 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1052 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Speech by Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, PCC, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State of the Nonaligned Movement at the Sava Center in Belgrade, Yugoslavia—live]

[Text] Mr President, delegation leaders, distinguished guests: I am an exceptional witness to how difficult it was for Comrade Fidel Castro to come to the conclusion that—in addition to the intense and unpostponable tasks of vital importance to the economic and political spheres of our country—he could not attend this ninth nonaligned summit because of ineludible duties of an international [as heard] nature. He put off until the last minute the decision which, he regretted, was inevitable.

We are going through times of great tension in our area. During the last few weeks, along with an escalation of military provocations and pressures of all sorts, there has been the imminent danger that the U.S. Government will unleash a direct aggression against Panama from the enclave it occupies in the territory of the so-called canal zone. This is why Cuba thinks that its first words here must deal with our solidarity with Panama. We believe that if this summit is to be far reaching because of the original principles of the movement, it is indispensable that our voice rise in the defense of the integrity and self-determination of the Panamanian people. This is a very dangerous time. The United States is unleashing an enormous slander campaign against Panama, and it is trying to validate once again its ability to manipulate facts and impose on the world a version most convenient to its interests. The principle which proves the essence of nonalignment can be seen in Panama today. If imperialism can abusively step on those principles, all of us gathered here would be less independent and more vulnerable. The heroic Panamanian people must not feel alone in this challenge and must feel that the movement supports them without reservation in its sovereign right to solve its own problems by itself.

Mr President, delegation leaders, once again, Cuba resorts to this forum to expose with all loyalty its points of view on the main subjects submitted to this conference. The world political situation, which is on the threshold of this century's last decade, is complex and contradictory as never before. We are nearing hope for peace, although it is still weak, at the same time as a serious crisis and enormous problems continue to befall our countries.

The December 1987 agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States undoubtedly opened a path to ease tensions and distance the danger of war. For the first time, the arms race between the superpowers was reverted. We all salute these achievements. We, in particular, see in those achievements the solid contribution of the Soviet Union's peace policy. Cuba, as is known, completely supports that policy. Cuba also assesses as an event of historic significance President Gorbachev's linking, at the United Nations, the struggle for peace and disarmament with the struggle for development, with the struggle for the solution to the debt problem, and with the struggle for the need for a new international economic order, which have been, and are, banners of Third World countries for several years. We are all concerned about the survival of humanity and the task of preventing a nuclear holocaust. In this same measure, the agreements reached benefit the Third World.

However, it is only a matter of initial steps. The nuclear arsenal is still practically intact, and the arsenal of conventional arms grows and is perfected more each day. Military budgets continue to increase. It cannot be affirmed that, today, our countries have greater security. We would be guilty of thoughtlessness and we would not be understanding of the circumstances in which these agreements have been reached. The agreements are not the result of a weakening of imperialism nor of a change in its nature or position against socialism, the revolutionary movement, and the claims of the Third World. The political realism that prevailed during the last years of the Reagan administration and which could also assist the Bush government, after his initial indecisions, are inseparately tied to the triumphal euphoria that imperialism amounts to in all forums. The United States, the main imperalist power, behaves like never before, in an arrogant, threatening, and aggressive manner. The security and peace to which the United States and its main allies aspire have as a premise the strategic defeat of socialism, the political and economic disintegration of the socialist community, and the imposition of its will on the Third World—where the resistance of the people has prevented this intent, and where the possibility of having true peace negotiations has been opened, and not Roman

peace, which is the peace of the conquered that the oppressors would like to give to us.

Experience shows that when the solidarity among our peoples is expressed without vacillation, there is no room for defeat, that reason and history assist us. Such is the case, and allow me to recall it here, of Cuba's internationalist contribution to the people of Angola. Our contribution has repeatedly been assessed as an example of unselfishness by our movement, the Organization of African Unity, and the Frontline countries. Cuba is proud of the youth and military chiefs who, in a strictly voluntary manner and who total over 300,000, have been to Angola defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity for almost 14 years. Cuba is even more proud because the Angolan people are worthy of such assistance. Angola showed this with admirable heroic stoicism when it faced, perhaps like no other nation on the continent, the cruel and devastating war that external forces imposed on it from the very moment the fight against colonial domination ended.

That long struggle led to a no less difficult negotiation, after which prospects for peace seemed to open in the region. However, this peace still needs to be defended. Cuba reiterates in front of this forum its full commitment to the agreements reached for a peaceful solution to the conflicts in southwest Africa. We consider the agreements proof of how negotiations can be seriously carried out, respecting the legitimate interests of all the parties. It is an example that only there, where the true ability to resist aggression and imposition has been shown, can the alternative of a political solution be opened. It is also a contemporary example of the fact that negotiations are not an end in and of themselves, but rather a means. And people must learn to fight with wisdom, firmness, and determination so that their adversaries cannot attain at the negotiating table that which they could not attain in the battlefield. We have carried out in an irreproachable manner the timetable for the return of Cuban troops, and we will continue in this manner if the other parties also honor their own commitments.

I would like to reiterate to this ninth summit what one day, 10 years ago, I said on Angolan soil: When the Cubans withdraw from Angola, we will only take the indestructible friendship of that great people and the remains of our dead. Angola and Cuba contributed to the negotiating process with the goal of attaining Namibia's independence, the necessary Angolan security and integrity, and peace in the region. The continuation of the internal war in Angola, however, continues to impose a terrible price on the civilian population of that country. It maintains instability and economic ruin, and, in fact, constitutes a threat to the peaceful aspirations of the rest of the countries in the region. The hopes for a political solution to this conflict, which concern only the Angolans, have been overshadowed by the violations of the Gbadolite agreements committed by the opposition forces against the legitimate government of Angola—forces which, as everyone knows, are allies of South Africa and the United States.

Cuba supports the search for a nonmilitary end to this war, which already has had such a high price, and it energetically demands the cessation of foreign intervention which maintains and encourages the war. In the face of the seriousness of the Angolan Government and the astuteness shown by a prestigious and experienced group of heads of African states—all of whom are members of our movement and who are looking for peace in Angola within the historic framework of its own solution in accordance with African wisdom, and foreign to Western schemes—one can see the obstinacy of the United States, which is the main supporter of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola subversive bands.

Cuba, like the entire international community, observes with the greatest interest the process of transition to independence that is taking place in Namibia. It is a common responsibility, derived from the peace agreements, to guarantee that the independence process transpires with all its guarantees so that the sovereign will of the Namibian people will be expressed.

However, first of all, it is the responsibility of the United Nations, which has been mandated to supervise the end of South African colonization. Our movement has expressed its justified concerns over each decision that modifies the application of UN Resolution 435 of 1978 in its original and final version. We had to wait a long decade to put this resolution into effect. Today, although the irreversible nature of this process is undeniable, we hear denunciations of violations which question and put doubts on the carrying out of free and just elections in Namibia. We feel it is necessary that this summit express that it will not tolerate any attempts to alter the decolonization plan of that territory. This is the duty of our movement, which opportunely recognized and expressed unlimited solidarity with the heroic combatants of the South-West African People's Organization.

The attempts to maintain, in any way, the former repressive bodies that are organized and active, the manipulation of the voter registration process, all attempts at intimidation or to sensationalize the functions of the UN Transitional Assistance Group must be actively refused. All things considered, there cannot be talk of equality of possibilities among all the political forces of Namibia. Equality cannot be discussed when some of the forces have received the support and benefits of the colonial power, which to date manages the territory as well as the actual electoral process, and which has had 70 years to guarantee its influence while those in favor of true independence have had to remain in prison or in exile and only now can return to face, in difficult conditions, an electoral competition that is supposedly equal.

South Africa, which demonstrated realism and the will to negotiate in the talks, must also understand that its proclaimed intentions of getting out of regional isolation and of modifying its internal situation through dialogue are going through a first and decisive test in its current role in Namibia. Our movement's solidarity with the

anti-apartheid struggle, which is headed by the African National Congress, will become even more important in the immediate future as can be seen by the evolution of events in southern Africa.

In light of the experience gained from the specific case of Namibia—in which the requirements for the decolonization process of that territory, and in which the opinions of the majority of the international community, among them the opinion of the nonaligned countries, faced the opinions of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, which have the right to veto and are strongly influenced by the United States—we would like to clearly express in this conference that we believe the problem of the democratization of the United Nations can no longer be postponed. the Third World countries, with no less than 4 billion inhabitants and with undeniable economic and political burdens, cannot continue observing in an powerless manner how their aspirations and most important claims are frustrated because of the right to veto that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council hold, among which are old colonial powers. India, with 700 million inhabitants, does not hold such privileges that other nations with one-tenth of its population hold. Such a privilege is also not held by large nations such as Nigeria, Brazil, and Japan. The vote of 1 country has more weight than the will of the 150 countries that are currently members of the United Nations. Such a system does not correspond to the evolution that has taken place in the world, almost 50 years after the founding of this organization. It is a truly unjust situation that must be modified.

Today, we fight a great battle in the sphere of ideas and in the political arena. With the support of the world monopoly which dominates the media, the governing circles of the great capitalist powers have launched an enormous campaign of propaganda and disinformation based on the alleged success of capitalism, and above all, on the pretense of the superiority of U.S. society. Naturally, we acknowledge the right of all peoples to decide for themselves what system is best for them. We do not even question the peaceful regression of socialism to capitalism which could take place in some countries. That is also the premise under which the Cuban people demand their right to construct socialism, their socialism, the socialism that the Cuban people want; to take the position that we consider to be the most worthy, firm, and in accordance with our principles; and to carry out the revolution that we conducted for ourselves and that we defend with our own skin.

The United States viciously attacked us for a long time because of our relations with the Soviet Union. Those ties were even used as the U.S. principal argument in an attempt to isolate us from the Nonaligned Movement and to question the legitimacy of our membership in the movement. Now, the U.S. Government condemns us because we act independently and on our own criteria—as have have always done—and because we do not apply, obligatorily, the formulas that the Soviets apply in their own country. We respect the rights of others, in the same manner in which we demand respect for our rights.

Mr President, many other problems have our concerned attention. In Central America, negotiated political solutions have been proposed for regional conflicts. The Nicaraguan revolution—which suffered and heroically faced, at the cost of 50,000 of its children's lives, the destabilization, mercenary invasion, economic aggression, and the threat of direct imperialist aggression—has made all efforts to find a solution that will lead to a stable and everlasting peace in the region.

However, the U.S. Government continues to carry out pressures that endanger the agreements reached in Honduras by the Central American presidents. The Salvadoran combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, who have demonstrated to be a force capable of maintaining and strengthening the struggle with their own resources, have stated that the recent agreements can be an opportunity for the beginning of political negotiations that will allow for the creation of conditions for peace in El Salvador, whose people have been victims of the genocidal policy of the U.S. Government.

The situation in Lebanon has worsened and has become more seriously complicated over the last few months. The Israelis, who have an important share of responsibility in this problem, deserve, once again, our most energetic condemnation for maintaining their occupation of Arab territories, territories that do not belong to Israel, and for the oppression of the Palestinian people whose heroic rebelliousness, or as it is known worldwide, intifadah, has awakened world admiration. We must firmly support the struggle of those admirable people and their legitimate representative, the PLO, in their demand for an independent state. We cannot forget the long struggle of the Saharan people for their independence. We support the steps that the Polisario Front has taken to attain a just solution to its their demands. The reunification of Korea continues to be a cause that the nonaligned must resolutely defend. The sovereignty of Argentina over the Malvinas must be recognized. The people of Puerto Rico have the inalienable right to self-determination and independence; consequently, they have the right to have the UN General Assembly Resolution 1514 applied, the validity of which has recently been ratified by the committee of decolonization of that organization.

It is not just peace that we need. Our colonized countries, and neocolonized countries, continue to face the most devastating economic crisis that we have ever known. The abysm of inequality in comparison to industrialized countries continues to grow. The foreign debt has virtually become the main obstacle to development—the most important instrument of financial plundering and the most modern form of neocolonial dependency of our countries. Unequal trade and protectionism are increasing. The external financial flows for development are gradually reducing. Big creditors are now beginning

to accept, even if moderately, that the debt is not collectible. However, the reductions that have been proposed to date are insufficient and are based on a very improbable voluntary action by commercial banks. Respectable regional organizations, such as the Latin American Economic System, are discussing formulas which propose a reduction of no less than 50 percent [of the debt] so that it will be acceptable to the group of debtors. Our point of is that the debt must be completely eliminated. As Comrade Fidel Castro predicted several years ago, if our countries submit to the formulas of the IMF, social explosions of unforeseen consequences will take place. Venezuela is a dramatic example of that truth. It had hundreds and hundreds of deaths at the beginning of this very year.

Mr President, Cuba completely joins in the recognition that has been given to Zimbabwe and to its enlightened leader, Robert Mugabe, as he concludes his mandate as president of the nonaligned which the Harare conference handed to him. Zimbabwe has carried out its responsibility with maturity, firmness, and energy. Today, Yugoslavia once again occupies the presidency of our movement. We place in the hands of our Yugoslav friends the mission of guiding, organizing, and channeling the common aspirations which unite us in Belgrade. We do it with the full understanding of the problems that exist. Very hard work will have to be done to come out ahead. It will be necessary to act with determination, wisdom, and unity, but we do not have another alternative. Only loyalty to our principles, firmness in our convictions, and decisive actions will make us worthy of the future that our people deserve. For that effort, brothers of Yugoslavia and brothers of the Nonaligned Movement, count on, without reservations, the unyielding support of Cuba. Thank you. [applause]

5 Sep Morning Session Ends

LD0509133189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1251 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—Today's morning session of the Belgrade Non-aligned summit ended shortly after 14:00 hours after being extended by an hour.

The session was addressed by eight speakers—heads of the delegations of Nigeria, Kuwait, India, Venezuela, Cyprus, Cuba, Bahrain and Guinea.

The debate continues later in the afternoon and about 20 speakers are planned to take part.

An evening extension is not being ruled out.

5 Sep Afternoon Session Speeches Heard

Bahraini Leader Speaks

JN0509181589 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (GNA)—His Highness the Amir of Bahrain and Chairman of the current session of the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] Supreme Council Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah reaffirmed the GCC states' strong support for the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement in order to achieve its objectives and consolidate its effectiveness in the international arena.

Addressing the 9th non-aligned summit being held here, His Highness the Amir said today "we also re-emphasise our faith in the high human ideals advocated by the movement for the progress of mankind in a world where peace and security prevails."

"In the interim between the Harare summit in September 1986 and now, important qualitative changes have taken place in international relations as a result of buttressing the bridges of trust and reinforcing the policy of detente between the two super powers. This has had a positive effect on solving some regional conflicts and controlling the hotbeds of tenson in the world. This is not only consistent with the principles of the movement, but also serves to confirm the correctness of its orientation," His Highness the Amir indicated.

Since its inception the Non-Aligned Movement has called for the abandonment of the policies of rivalry and conflict and the establishment of positive international relations based on cooperation, interdependence and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, His Highness the Amir pointed out.

It also sought to counter all kinds of racial domination and promote the right of all peoples to self-determination. "[quotation mark as received] he said." However, the existence of certain negatives in the movement must be acknowledged, their outlines identified and their impact evaluated, together with making the necessary corrections in the course the movement is following, so that its role can be in tune with the modern-day world as it passes through an important turning point in its history," His Highness the Amir added.

His Highness the Amir stressed that the Palestine question is one of the most important issues commanding the attention of all the countries of the movement. It is the cause of a people resolutely standing fast in the face of the most brutal and heinous kinds of oppression and aggression and resisting the Israeli terrorist racist crimes, "[quotation mark as received]" he added.

"Their uprising, the intifadah which started in December 1987, is an expression of their uncompromising resolve to exercise their rights to sovereignty over their land and to establish their own independent state, regardless of how great the sacrifices," Shaykh 'Isa said.

The blood of their martyrs cannot be forfeited nor can their right to return and to self-determination be questioned any longer, he stressed.

"We have all supported the resolutions of the Palestine National Council in its nineteenth session in Algiers, because holding the international conference constitutes an acceptable framework for the search for a peaceful, just and durable settlement based on all the relevant United Nations resolutions," the Amir pointed out. Regarding the elections that the Israeli occupation authorities are advocating, His Highness the Amir said they would only lead, in fact, to a limited autonomy designed to quell the uprising and firmly entrench the occupation.

His Highness the Amir called upon the Nonaligned Movement to exert its influence and intensify its efforts at the international level in order to put an end to Israel's disregard for human values, its violation of all international law and convention and its denial of fundamental human rights.

Regarding the Lebanese situation, Shaykh 'Isa said that the Lebanese tragedy has now become the worst predicament ever to befall any country or to be lived by any people. "There can be no salvation for Lebanon until all its citizens agree on a just solution based on political and constitutional reform and the re-establishment of the sovereignty of the state over the entire Lebanese territory", the Amir said. He called upon the Nonaligned Movement to support the efforts of the Arab Tripartite Committee and the endeavours of the international community, as represented by the Security Council to save Lebanon from this dangerous situation.

His Highness the Amir expressed sorrow to see the prevailing situation between Iraq and Iran at a standstill, despite the fact that both parties have accepted Security Council Resolution 598 and despite the earnest efforts of the secretary-general of the United Nations no further progress has been achieved, "[quotation mark as received] he said.

"As members of the Nonaligned Movement we shall continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and to urge it to propose more initiatives in order to bring the views of both sides closer to each other and to expedite the move from the state of ceasefire to a phase of establishing peace and reinforcing security and stability, as well as building of relations between the two states on the basis of mutual respect, good neighbourliness and non- interference in each other's internal affairs," H.H. the Amir stressed.

Turning to the question of Afghanistan, His Highness the Amir said the question remains a concern of our movement, hoping that the Afghan people will be given the freedom to select the type of national government and political system of their choice free from any political domination or foreign polarization, so that Afghanistan could regain its role as truly nonaligned country and exercise it in peace, security and freedom.

Regarding the situation in Southern Africa, His Highness the Amir said the apartheid regime is still persisting in its crimes and its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the appeals of the international community. "While condemning this reckless policy, we express our support of, and solidarity with, the struggle being waged by the people of South Africa, and demand that economic sanctions continue to be imposed against that regime which is a disgrace to humanity," Shaykh 'Isa said.

As regards Namibia, His Highness the Amir welcomed the steps taken to implement the United Nations plan in accordance with security Council Resolution 435 and reiterated backing and support of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

His Highness the Amir welcomed the trend towards reducing the conventional forces of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe. He also welcomed the proposals by the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the reduction of their conventional forces as positive steps which the movement should encourage, while it urges both superpowers to achieve genuine disarmament which meets the demands of the movement for a comprehensive and total ban on the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and a complete cessation of their development or further testing.

His Highness the Amir underlined the importance of finding common ground for cooperation between the developed economies and the economies of the third world. "However, the de facto realities of the present lack the fundamentals of interdependence and mutual cooperation due to the debt crisis now threatening the economic, social and political life of debtor nations", His Highness the Amir added.

"It is incumbent upon our movement in its efforts at the international level, whether through the United Nations General Assembly, the specialized agencies or other economic programmes, to demand that the serious economic imbalance which threatens to frustrate all development efforts in the debtor states be repaired", he said. This cannot be achieved except with the cooperation of the advanced creditor states, through a new international economic order based on the foundations of equality, justice and equity, he added.

While reiterating total belief in the principles of nonalignment, His Highness the Amir said we are more convinced and confident that it can strongly influence the shaping of a bright human future for all peoples. "We express our earnest desire to cooperate in implementing and realizing the principles and objecties in which we all believe in order to create a world of freedom, peace and prosperity," the Amir said.

Vietnam's Vo Chi Cong

BK0609080589 Hanoi VNA in English 0600 GMT 6 Sep 89

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 6—Following are excerpts from a speech by Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong at the 9th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement opened in Belgrade on September 4:

"Twenty-eight years ago the beautiful and hospitable capital of Belgrade hosted the first historical summit conference that gave birth to the Nonaligned Movement. Born at a time of the Cold War and the stormy national liberation movement as well as other major upheavals in the world after the Second World War, the Nonaligned Movement, responding to the trend of history, has constantly grown up and become an important force in the common struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, apartheid and Zionism, for the noble goal of our time namely peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

After 40 years of tension, the world is gradually shifting over to a period of both struggle and cooperation in peaceful coexistence among nations with different political and social systems. Improvements in international relations, especially between the Soviet Union and the United States, brought about by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and other nations as well as the initial important progress achieved in disarmament talks could help bring the limitless arms race to an end and hold out hopes for a new period in which all nations can live and work in peace without being threatened by a world war of extermination. Today, the nations more conscious of their own future and strength than ever before are determined not to live in poverty and backwardness, oppression and exploitation, and are upholding their spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance in the struggle for peace and revolution, independence and development. Many regional conflicts which have been dragging on for decades are going through a process of bitter and complicated struggle for political settlement.

Those major changes have resulted from the common basic causes which are the unprecedented development of the new scientific and technical revolution, the major changes in international economic relations, and the outcome of the protracted and hard struggle of the world people for peace and revolution, of which our Nonaligned Movement is an integral and very important part.

"The abovesaid situation is basically favourable but no less complicated and difficult for nations' struggle for peace, independence and development. The imperialist forces have continued to step up the arms race, use their proxy wars and other devil designs such as that to carry out overthrow from inside, promote the peaceful evolution and employ political and economic measures to interfere in internal affairs of other countries, to conduct blockade and embargo and use their superiority in capital and high technology as means to maintain their slavery and exploitation against other nations.

"In face of such situation, the Nonaligned Movement should enhance its solidarity and make greater efforts in the struggle to push back the costly and dangerous arms race in outer space, demand the total ban on nuclear arms tests and on the experiment and production of other mass annihilation weapons, demand the establishment of nuclear-free zones... for a world of peace and non-use of force in international relations. We should make greater efforts in the struggle against the policy of blockade, embargo and economic pressure as well as economic unequality of some developed capitalist countries, particularly the policy of technological slavery and the policy of trade protectionism and demand a satisfactory settlement of foreign-debt question so as to proceed to the establishment of a new equitable world economic order. At the same time, we should promote the bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation, North-South and South-South, particularly regional cooperation so as to make full use of all favourable opportunities and to effectively cope with the present economic challenges. Our movement must strengthen its solidarity and firmly support nations struggling for independence and freedom. From this forum, I wish to reaffirm Vietnam's full support for the just and surely victorious struggle of nations against imperialism, old and neo-colonialism, the apartheid and Zionism, for all countries' tireless efforts aimed at promoting negotiations and strictly implementing the already reached agreements to peacefully solve the regional conflicts in different parts of the world from southern Africa to the Middle East, from Southwest Asia to the Central America [and] Caribbean, from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia ... on the basis of respecting regional agreements, ensuring legitimate interests and equal security for all concerned parties and achieving national reconciliation without outside intervention."

"Facing the new opportunities and trials of history, we are well aware of the need to improve the the movement's working style on the basis of maintaining its noble and correct objectives in order to make more active effective contributions to the nations' common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. In this spirit, we highly appreciate efforts of the reform committee on methodology and functioning of the movement chaired by Cyprus, and agree with the committee's report to the summit.

"...Over the past ten years, while the United Nations' partial solution brought the Cambodia issue to a standstill, the Nonaligned Movement with its 6th, 7th, and 8th summit resolutions, especially the one to leave the Cambodian seat vacant, has encouraged the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia and the two Cambodian opposition parties to enter into negotiation to find a solution to the Cambodia issue.

"Nevertheless, now the main obstacle to settle the issue is the one created by a number of persons who, running counter to mankind's conscience, want to maintain the genocidal Polpotists by asking a (?level) role for them and creating favourable conditions for them to rekindle a civil war and reestablish their genocidal regime in Cambodia. We support the State of Cambodia's stance that in the transitional period from the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops to general elections, the two administrations of the State of Cambodia and the Democratic Cambodia should remain as they are. We hold that only the Cambodian people have the right to determine the political regime and the administration in Cambodia through general elections.

"We hope that the Nonaligned Movement will continue its efforts in stepping up the strict implementation of the agreements already reached, the reconvening of the Paris international conference on Cambodia in order to complete its historic mission, namely to find out an overall, just and durable solution for an independent, neutral and friendly Cambodia, and the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and cooperation as proposed by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and other countries in the region."

Indonesia's Suharto

BK0609041889 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0335 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia Tuesday [5 September] called on the fellow member countries of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) to be daring but flexible in responding and giving creative contribution to the present processes of change and tendencies in the world.

President Suharto made the appeal in his address to the 9th NAM summit here Tuesday afternoon.

"Indeed we are obliged to preserve the purity of nonalignment. However, we must also have the courage and flexibility to approach through wider dialogues and cooperation, other countries or group of countries who shared our views on the new developments currently taking place in the world," he said.

On the occasion the president also reminded that the nonaligned countries now required to formulate and develop various new ideas, strategies and initiatives which may enable them to influence the direction of the world developments and the management of international relations in a more concrete way.

President Suharto also noted in his speech that a wind of reform is blowing in the present world economic forum.

Under these conditions, he added, some tendencies with far reaching implications have emerged. However, like in the political field, the changes and tendencies [word indistinct] their opportunities and new challenges to the common interest of the non-aligned countries.

Describing the situation, President Suharto said the vast progress in science and technology, which had drastically changed the old patterns in production and international relations, has opened up new possibilities for the achievement of a more equitable welfare among all nations in an increasingly integrated international economy.

However, he added, the developments may also give a negative impact on the superior competitiveness of the developing countries and to the idea for an international division of labour.

The Indonesian head of state also believed that in pursuing the aims and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement in this changing world constellation, it would be difficult to avoid the fixation of a new and more realistic priority scale as a flexible guidance. With the present North-South relationships still containing injustices and vast imbalances, it would be a very urgent matter for the Nonaligned Movement to once again place matters relating to development and international economic relations in top priority in its agenda.

Indonesia remained confident that no matter how wide the differences between industrialized and developing countries, both shared the interest for a more open, more stable world trade and monetary system which serves the interests of all.

Speaking about politics, President Suharto said the world political map is at present also undergoing rapid changes.

The new situation marked with mutual approach and reconciliation has started to develop in various regions and continents, surpassing geographical and ideological barriers, he said.

However, the president said, it cannot be denied that the present international situation was still undermined by unsettled conflicts and inhuman violence.

When touching on the still limited [word indistinct] of the new detente and the dragging settlement of various regional conflicts, the president pointed to the civil war in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq peace talks, the struggle of the Palestinians for their independence, the struggle of the peoples of Africa to rid themselves of oppression and racial discrimination, and the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

With regard to the Kampuchean issue, the head of state regretted that the international conference as continuation of the Jakarta Informal Meetings which discussed the matter in Paris since July 30, has not succeeded in achieving a comprehensive solution.

However, the president did not see the conference as a total failure, because the month-long meeting has achieved more concrete results.

With reference to the civil war in Afghanistan, the president said Indonesia believed the conflict could be stopped once and for all only through a national reconciliation.

As to the struggle of the African peoples, the head of state said the NAM must stick to its determination to change the only racialist system that have become institutionalized, to enable the building of a non-racialist and democratic government in South Africa.

Iraq's Ramadan Speaks

JN0509200289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (INA)—Iraq has strongly warned against committing a big historic mistake by entrenching the state of no-war no-peace between Iraq and Iran for a long period as happened with other international conflicts about which the United Nations could not go beyond the state of no-war no-peace.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade, said today that there exists a great and historic opportunity for us to work diligently and persistently to achieve lasting and comprehensive peace between the two countries and in the entire region. We must not waste this opportunity, he added.

Iraq has also strongly warned against any attempts or proposals, no matter what their motives are, to concentrate only on certain aspects of Resolution No 598 while ignoring others, as this would practically mean the entrenchment of the state of no-war no-peace.

In his speech before the Belgrade summit, Ramadan stressed that Iraq has been sincerely desiring for establishing a permanent and comprehensive peace with Iran on the basis of Security Council Resolution No 598 as an integrated peace plan.

Ramadan added: We are pleased that the cease-fire which we reached under the supervision of the United Nations in accordance with the 8 August 1988 agreement is still holding. However, we regret the fact that peace has not yet been achieved; the Iranian side has not, to date, shown tangible desire for bringing about lasting and comprehensive peace.

He said that Iran, as shown through the various rounds of talks held between the two sides under the supervision of the UN secretary general, does not respect the 8 August 1988 agreement, which contendeds that the method of achieving comprehensive peace is through serious, genuine, and direct negotiations.

He stressed that Iran, instead, adopted a selective method in dealing with Resolution No 598, and recoursed to propaganda war after the actual war had stopped.

He said: The views posed by Iran and the points it underlines are nothing more than part of its endeavor to win better positions and entrench the state of no-war no-peace. This casts much doubt on Iran's intention, especially since the Iranian Government has not, to date, made tangible steps toward establishing relations with the states of the region, based on mutual respect of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and good-neighborliness, to remove doubts and suspicions about its record, which shows the opposite of all these wishes.

Despite all these Iranian positions, from which arise doubts and questions, Ramadan said, we on many occasions made initiatives that would encourage Iran to take the peace road.

Among these, he explained, were our various initiatives to release sick and wounded POW's and our readiness for immediate comprehensive exchange of POW's in accordance with the Geneva agreements. Also in this respect were the demobilization of more than 200,000 of our Armed Forces, the freezing of the Popular Army cadres, and the disbanding of a full land military corps.

He said we reconstructed the valiant cities of Basra and al-Faw although they are located within the range of Iranian guns and rifles.

Ramadan said that by this, we wanted to prove to the world our honorable record in this respect—namely, that we are serious in peace and development—and to encourage the Iranians to make practical tangible steps along the same road.

The following is the text of Iraq's speech at the ninth Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade:

Mr Chairman, greetings. I wish you success in your mission and hope that this conference will produce fruitful results which we all hope for. I would like here to extend to you President Saddam Husayn's congratulations for chairing this conference and for this chairmanship by the SFRY which is one of the vanguards of this movement and one of the first of its founders. I would also like to thank your country which has very close relations of friendship and cooperation with Iraq for the efforts it has exerted to render this conference a success, efforts which deserve to be commended by all of us.

Mr Chairman, 28 years have elapsed since the first summit was held in Belgrade in 1961, a timespan during which the world experienced many important events, the most prominent being the acknowledgement of the people's rights to independence, freedom, and the right to opt for the political, economic, and social systems that suit them. At the same time, relations among the superpowers witnessed an acute ideological conflict, an arms race, and the introduction of the nuclear option into this arms race. This has endangered mankind and continues to endanger it in a manner that has been unprecedented in the past ages.

During this period, we have tirelessly worked within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement to alleviate tension in the world, and to halt the arms race. We have also worked to establish international economic and political relations that are based on justice, equality, and equal opportunities. We have achieved some results and we still have much serious and persistent work to carry out. We cannot but admit that during our arduous struggle to attain these objectives, we faced many obstacles by the forces which do not want the movement to assume its historic role. We also faced many obstacles from within our movement which have imperiled its unity on more than one occasion. The most serious threats the movement has experienced consisted in the destructive wars, and the regional conflicts among the members of the movement themselves in the seventies and the eighties and which have negatively affected the movement's credibility and its effective role in the international arena.

President Saddam Husayn drew the world's attention to these perils in his speech at the 1979 Havana summit. The Iraqi delegation submitted at the time working papers and proposals outlining how to bolster the movement's unity and solidarity. Events over the past years have confirmed that these proposals are still valid and that cooperation and solidarity among the movement's countries is a sine qua non if the movement is to play an effective and principal role in the international arena, particularly that the world is now proceeding toward new options in whose mapping the movement should assume an effective role.

The steps we have initiated to entrench the movement's role and its method of action which were substantiated by the report that was submitted by the ministerial committee which met in Nicosia early this year paves the way for us to seriously seek other means to bolster the movement and make it more effective.

Mr Chairman, this conference witnesses a prominent event on the international level and within the ranks of the movement itself. It consists of the cease-fire in the destructive war the Iranian regime has insisted on waging against Iraq over the past years to make it the most protracted war in this century. I deem it necessary to brief the conference on the actual state of affairs between Iraq and Iran 1 year after the cease-fire. We are elated that the cease-fire we have reached under UN auspices in the 8 August 1988 agreement still stands. However, we feel sorrow too because peace has not been attained yet. The Iranian side, as yet, has not demonstrated a tangible desire to attain a comprehensive and lasting peace. It has become obvious through the many sessions of talks that the UN secretary general had sponsored between the two sides that Iran does not respect the 8 August 1988 agreement which specified that the course of serious and real direct negotiations as being the course for the attainment of comprehensive peace. Instead of this, Iran has resorted to a selective method in dealing with Resolution 598.

It also resorted to a propaganda war after the actual war stopped. The opinions presented by Iran and the points it used as a basis do not go beyond seeking some better positions and entrenching the no-war no-peace state. This raises deep doubts about Iran's intentions, especially since the Iranian Government has so far not taken any perceptible steps toward establishing relations with the countries in the region based on mutual respect of their sovereignty, noninterference in their internal affairs, and good neighborly relations to decrease doubts and misgivings about its past contrary to all these wishes.

Despite Iran's stand which raises many doubts and questions, we have often taken the initiative to take steps which would encourage Iran to proceed down the path of peace. Some of these steps were our numerous initiatives to release all wounded and sick POWs, our readiness to immediately and completely exchange POW in line with the Geneva agreements, our discharging of over 200,000 members of our Armed Forces between 18 October, 1988 to 30 June, 1989, freezing the cadres of the popular army which has already been under implementation since 17 June, 1989, and disbanding a complete corps from our land forces. We have built and reconstructed the two valiant cities of Basra and al-Faw despite the fact that they are located within the range of Iranian cannon and rifle fire.

We wanted to prove to the world, in affirmation of our honorable history down this path, that we are serious about peace and reconstruction. We also wanted to encourage the Iranians to take perceptible steps down the same path.

Mr Chairman,

I wish to affirm before you that with honest intentions Iraq was and still is desirous of establishing a comprehensive and permament peace with Iran based on the Security Council Resolution 598 as a comprehensive peace plan.

Resolution 598 is not merely vehicles or steps. Therefore, we strongly warn against any attempts or suggestions, regardless of their goals, which target concentrating on specific aspects of the resolution and ignoring others, because this would lead to practically entrenching the no-war no-peace state. Such a course could lead us to a big historic mistake - entrenching the no-war no-peace for a long period of time as happened in other international conflicts in which the United Nations was unable to go beyond the no-war no-peace state for various reasons and circumstances. Before us lies a great and historic opportunity to work honestly and determinedly to achieve a comprehensive and permanent peace between the two countries and throughout the region. We should not waste this opportunity.

We appeal to the Movement to affirm the urgent necessity of reaching a permament and comprehensive peace based on Resolution 598 and the 8 August, 1988 agreement accepted by the two countries under the auspices of

the secretary general and which at the same time was the introduction to a cease-fire declaration.

This requires immediate unhesitating entry into direct negotiations between the two sides under the auspices of the secretary general to seriously discuss the realization of comprehensive and permanent peace between the two countries and the whole region.

Mr Chairman,

There is a humanitarian issue which should attract the concern of the whole international community, including the Nonaligned Movement. This issue is the fate of the tens of thousands of Iraqi and Iranian POWs who are still imprisoned despite the end in fighting.

Despite the fact that the third paragraph of Resolution 598, which copies the text of Article 118 of the third Geneva agreement of 1949 undoubtedly and without prevarication forces the two sides to release POW without tardiness as soon as actual aggression stops, Iran has not yet agreed to proceed with their release. Actual acts of aggression stopped since the application of the cease-fire on 20 August, 1988. This is the legal and realistic explanation which was affirmed by the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]—the international committee supervising the POWs in both countries.

However, Iran refuses to embark on releasing the POW's and links the matter to political issues to bargain over the issue and exert pressures. The failure to bring about the release of POW's means that Iran is not committed to the Geneva Convention. Besides, such a course of action is not indicative of the good faith needed to achieve peace. Nay, this course of action shows that Iran is resorting to an inhuman method, exploiting the pains of tens of thousands of Iranians and Iraqis as well as the pains of their families for political purposes. The Nonaligned Movement is called upon to stress the pressing need to resolve this humanitarian issue in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949 and to affirm the views independently adopted in this regard by the ICRC, away from all claims or bargaining.

Mr Chairman: As regards developments in our Arab region, it pleases me to indicate that we, along with Jordan, Egypt, and the Yemen Arab Republic, took a successful step in launching the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] to achieve fruitful cooperation and bring about an understanding among the ACC member states in order to enhance development, prosperity, and stability in the region. Our region remains one of the most important regions whose security and stability is linked to the security and stability of the world.

The Palestine question is at the forefront of the issues, and if left unresolved, it would pose threats to regional security and stability. We are nowadays entering into the 5th decade of the history of the Palestine question without seeing a solution that would secure to the Palestinian people their inalienable right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their soil, Palestine. However, we are also witnessing, at the same time, an escalation in the heroic Palestinian people's intifadah [uprising] designed to resist the Zionist military occupation. Moreover, we are also witnessing a recognition by the entire world of the inalienable Palestinian people's rights. We are also seeing Israel's isolation as well as the exposure of its false claims and allegations.

The ambiguous and evasive U.S. stand vis-a-vis the issue of recognizing the Palestinian people's rights has continued to be a negative factor that encourages Israel to remain intransigent and to reject the international community's will. Our movement is nowadays called upon to stand in all firmness in support of the valiant intifadah being staged by the Palestinian Arab people, to recognize in full the State of Palestine, and to show solidarity with the PLO until the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people are realized and until they establish their free and independent state on their soil with Jerusalem as its capital.

Mr Chairman: The continuation of the tragedy being experienced by the Lebanese Arab people calls upon us to stand in all firmness against all forms of occupation and external intervention in the affairs of this country which has turned into an arena for devastation and death because of the ambitions and external interventions which seek to impose hegemony on Lebanon and to partition it among the parties to this external intervention. In no way should this unspeakable death and devastation in Lebanon be condoned. The tripartite committee formed by the Arab League to tackle the problem pinpointed the difficulties and reasons behind its failure to make any progress in resolving the Lebanese crisis. The Lebanese people will not be able to resolve their internal problems as long as the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese troops which have encroached on Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty and occupied large parts of its territory is not secured. Among these troops are, regrettably, the troops belonging to two member states of our movement; namely, Syria and Iran, not to mention the Israeli occupation troops.

The first step toward solving the Lebanon crisis is the withdrawal of all these forces from Lebanon and supporting the Arab League efforts to establish peace, security, and stability and to achieve national accord in sisterly Lebanon.

Mr Chairman, we firmly believe in the importance of the United Nations and its role as a indispensable international organization to maintain international peace and security, to enhance the progress and development of all world peoples on the basis of equality and justice, and to settle international disputes and crises through peaceful means. Undoubtedly, the United Nations has scored successes in the field of liquidating colonialism and deploying peace-keeping troops in various regions in the

world. We are now optimistically expecting the independence of Namibia to enable its people to exercise their natural right to self-determination after many years of struggle against the policy of occupation and repression that has been exercised by the racist minority rule in South Africa.

Mr Chairman, regarding the economic situation, we are worried by the continuation of the current crisis in the international economic system, the continuation of economic relations with unequal and unfair bases, the continuation of the foreign debt crisis, and the developing countries' failure to develop their economies in a similar manner to the progress achieved by the industrial countries.

Sincere efforts by all parties are required in order to activate the dialogue between the developing and advanced countries. We are looking forward to a serious dialogue during the UN General Assembly extraordinary session in 1990 which will be devoted to discussing international economic cooperation and the activation of the developing countries' economic performance.

The Nonaligned Movement had a pioneer role in the policy of mutual interdependence which has been seriously developed since the 5th Nonaligned summit conference in Colombo.

Iraq supports the policy of mutual interdependence. It implemented this policy practically by raising the volume of its trade and technical exchange with the developing countries to very high levels.

In addition to its pan-Arab objectives, the ACC came as a pratical step to make the maximum benefit from regional groupings comprising developing countries. This is in order to achieve the principle of mutual interdependence among the developing countries. We also affirm the importance of taking the required international measures to provide continued support for the developing nations to help them achieve self-sufficiency in food and mother-and-child care to make sure that generations enjoying the basic prerequisites of a healthy society are raised.

Finally, the preservation of the envirnoment has become one of the current international issues that call for instant international solutions. However, it must be maintained that this cannot be achieved at the expense of the developing nations' development priorities and must not violate any nation's sovereignty regarding the exploitation and administration of its natural resources.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate to your excellency the chairman our thanks and appreciation for the efforts you have exerted. I wish you success and good luck in the chairmanship of the movement. I wish the friendly Yugoslav people prosperity and progress.

Saudi Foreign Minister's Speech

LD0609142389 Riyadah SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Saudi Foreign Minister Al-Faysal's address to the NAM Summit in Belgrade"—SPA headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Sep (SPA)—Mr President, Your Majesties, your Highnesses, Your Excellencies: May God's peace, mercy, and benediction be upon you.

I am happy to present in the name of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to his excellency President Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of his election as chairman of this important summit meeting. I am confident that his expertise, skillfulness, and farsightedness will help the summit conference to achieve the sought-after success and attain the positive results sought by all of us. I also congratulate the vice chairmen and members of the Secretariat for their election and hope that they will be successful in carrying out their duties. [passage omitted]

We should not forget the need for the Nonaligned Movement to go along with the processs of historical development and its adaptation to the political developments being witnessed by our world at this very moment. If the years of the cold war had compelled our movement to adopt some specific policies and orientations, the era of concord between the two superpowers compels the nonaligned countries to play a new role concentrating on facing up to the new challenges. We think, however, that the ability of the Nonaligned Movement to face up to such challenges depends not only on its bolstering cooperation among its members, which will only bring benefits and advantages to those members, but also on the ability of its members to surmount their conflicts, as unsolved conflicts will lead to the breakup of the movement's cohesion as well as its member's division. We therefore urge that our endeavor to bolster cooperation among ourselves should be coupled with our awareness of our responsibility to find suitiable solutions to problems which might arise among us and which might threaten the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, its effectiveness, and its ability to play its role.

Mr President, the Nonaligned Movement played an important role in stopping the Iraq-Iran war, which has drained the resources of two neighboring countries. The world, represented by its various international organizations, decided unanimously to put an end to the tragedy by issuing UN Security Council Resolution 598, a matter which has made us look forward to a serious and sincere beginning, aiming at achieving a far-reaching goal, i.e. a lasting peace based upon good neighborliness, brotherhood, and constructive cooperation, which will bring about peace and stability for all the countries and peoples of the region.

We think the efforts which the UN secretary general has exerted and still exerts in this respect might contribute to

this goal; therefore, they need all our support and assistance. What does, however, distress us is the fact that, although more than a year has lapsed since the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, the issue of the POWs is still pending; their plight is immeasurable. Their families do not even know whether they are alive or dead. We hope that the POWs will be released by both sides for moral and humanitarian considerations.

Mr President, undoubtedly, one of our movement's primary goals is to bring about peace in the world. However, such a noble goal still meets a continuing challenge by Israel in the Middle East. The problems facing our regions as well as the crisis in it are de facto the repercussions of the Israeli aggression against Palestine. The political and military conflicts witnessed by the region for the last 40 years are, furthermore, merely one effect of the Israeli aggression and the lack of a lasting and comprehensive solution to the problem. Israel's continous occupation of Arab territories and its rejection of all peace initiatives are, moreover, indicative of Israel's dreams of expansion, and its flagrant challenge to UN and Nonaligned Movement resolutions, and its continous scorn for world public opinion and every law and rule.

The Palestinian cause has witnessed two important events which have left noticeable and clear effects on its march and international dealings with it: the continuous heroic Palestinian intifadah [uprising], which has added important dimensions to the conflict and has created a new reality which is unfolding fully and vividly every day; and the important resolutions issued by the Palestinian National Council in its emergency meeting in Algiers in November 1988, particularly the resolution on the establishment of a Palestinian state, as well as the PLO's subsequent positive stances and active moves at the regional and international levels. The Arab nation's support, expressed through the Arab summit conferences in Algiers and Casablanca, has been clear and comprehensive. Furthermore, two new realities, just as important, have also emerged:

1. The impossibility of the de facto situation continuing.

2. The opportunity for a serious move aimed at reaching a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. Thus, proceeding from this starting point, it has become clear that the convening of an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices, with the participation of the five UN Security Council permanent members and all parties of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on equal footing, is the suitable venue for settling the conflict peacefully, comprehensively and justly, in a manner which would guarantee the return of the occupied Arab territories, resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, and guarantee the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights. While the PLO has positively responded to the international community's wishes and worked for bringing about peace and security to the region, we find Israel rejecting all the peaceful resolutions and continuing its suppression of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories. Not a day passes by in which the Israeli soldiers and settlers do not kill and torture the Palestinian people, demolish their houses, deport them, erect settlements in their lands, shut down their schools and universities, impose curfews upon them, and detain them and their families for long periods.

We have no doubt that the movement's members will support and assist the Palestinian people with all available means, until this courageous people establishes its independent Palestinian state upon its land and soil.

Mr chairman, Lebanon—which is a founder-member of our movement—is now witnessing a very dangerous and tragic situation, which has been suffered and is still being suffered by the Lebanese people, who have endured indescribable afflictions and destruction. The deteriorating situation in Lebanon has become so critical that the country now faces disintegration and the total collapse of all its foundations. It is regrettable that all the efforts and initiatives taken to bring Lebanon out of its bitter reality have failed. The resolution adopted by the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit on Lebanon constitutes an important countribution to Arab efforts toward solving the Lebanese crisis. We still hope that suitable climates will be available to enable the supreme tripartite Arab committee to renew its efforts at dealing with this crisis. We are of the view that Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanon, and the fact that Israel has disregarded all UN Security Council resolutions calling on it to unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon, cannot but hinder our efforts at reaching a solution which guarantees Lebanon's sovereignty, integrity, and independence under the auspices of a government formed on national concord.

Mr Chairman, the Afghan question has witnessed positive and tangible development. We appreciate the step taken by the Soviet Union in completing the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan. That step makes us look to the Soviet Union to continue to play such a positive role by dressing the wounds left over by the previous situation, to lay the foundation of confidence and build bridges of cooperation with the Afghan state, that relations between the two neighborly states—Afghanistan and the Soviet Union—will become relations of good-neighborliness and mutual respect. [passage omitted]

We have great hope that the provisional Afghan Government will be able to gather all the Afghan people and unite them to restore stability and tranquility to the country.

Mr Chairman, the Islamic Conference Organization, which includes more than 40 Islamic states which are members of the Nonaligned Movement, has reviewed developments concerning the position of the Islamic minority in Bulgaria and what this minority has suffered in the form of violation of its religious beliefs and human rights, and the consequent migration of this minority

and its sufferings. This is a matter which should make our conference urge the Bulgarian and Turkish Governments to contact each other and negotiate in order to find a solution to alleviate the sufferings of this minority. [passage omitted]

The Saudi Government has supported the introduction of comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid government in South Africa in order to force it to submit to UN resolutions. The Saudi Governmment supports the adoption of necessary measures to isolate the apartheid regeme economically and politically. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, our review of the current international situation confirms that the role of the Nonaligned Movement grows with the increasing possibilities and opportunities for cooperation among its members. We are confident that your chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement will contribute to the preservation of its essence, character, and the basic course, which it chose at the very beginning as the conscience of the developing world. Our responsibility in this summit demands that we make it an opportunity for deep contemplation and study of our achievements and of what we should do, and to review our work and resolutions of previous summits in order to make them a tangible reality which consolidates and supports our blessed march towards security and stability for our countries and prosperity for our peoples.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that Saudi Arabia will continue, with the cooperation of our Nonaligned Movement and of the whole world, to play its role and shoulder its responsibilities without any hesitation, and will continue to give all possible aid and support as dictated by the principles of Islam and as an expression of its sincere wish to contribute to the development and prosperity of all peace-loving peoples.

Thank you Mr Chairman, peace be on you and God's mercy and blessings.

Algerian President Bendjedid

LD0509140689 Algiers APS in English
1000 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 September (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement must have their say at a time where the tendency is towards the settlement of regional and local conflicts, crises or tensions. Speaking at the 9th summit conference of the nonaligned countries, the head of state said that in the Middle East, the state of Palestine and with it the Arab nation, have identified means of a fair and lasting peace. He underlined that intentions aimed at making the international community accustomed to the policy of fait accompli, diversion or outbiding is not the best way toward the (?sought) peace.

The president also dealt with bruised Lebanon which aspires to national reconciliation, and the necessity for the movement to be by its side and act for the recovery of the unity of this country.

After dealing with austral African and western Sahara, the head of state expressed satisfaction about efforts made by the UN for the settlement of these two conflicts. He also commended the new atmosphere of relations between Libya and Chad where a peace process is now under way after the signature of the Algiers agreement. Dealing with the economic situation, President Chadli Bendjedid said international economic relations remain excluded from the ongoing movement of improvement and that the gap which is widening between the developed and developing world is not only a quantitative one but is mainly a qualitative one.

He recalled the effort of nonaligned countries which assume at the cost of high political, economic and social prices—their responsibility in the economic adjustments which are imposed on them. He also underlined that it is vain to believe that this will be enough as long as the present unfair and hostile world economic environment will continue to anihilate on the one side what we have laboriously realized on the other side.

The president also dealt with the problems of indebtedness which feeds the state of crisis and which has its roots in the structural disfunctioning of the present international economic relations. He said the importance of the political nature of the debt cannot be ignored. It is thus under its double structural and political nature that the problem of indebtedness must be tackled.

The head of state reaffirmed in this context that the (?relaunch) of the North-South dialogue is a present requirement [words indistinct] the Non-Aligned Movement [word indistinct] realize with perseverance and determination.

Al-Qadhdhafi Summit Address

LD0509211289 Tehran IRNA in English
2028 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 5, IRNA—Jews who have occupied Palestine since 1948 have as much right to occupy Palestine as Muslims in taking over New York and establishing an exclusive Islamic state, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said.

"The Jews like Palestine, so the Muslims like New York, what's wrong with that?" he asked, mocking the Zionist argument that Jews only belonged to the so-called promised land of Palestine.

Taking the floor at the ninth summit of non-aligned states in Belgrade Tuesday, the Libyan leader said Muslims in the Middle East should not be punished for Hitler's atrocities against the Jews.

He proposed that an area between West German and France which was claimed by both countries earlier this

century be handed over to the Jews for the creation of their state. This would be justified in view of Germany's responsibility for massacring the Jews in World War II.

Al-Qadhdhafi flanked by two of his special women bodyguards dressed in military uniform and six other male security men was listened to with great interest by the entire press corps at the summit venue in Belgrade.

He spoke for an hour and 20 minutes, four times longer than what speakers have been allowed. His audience seemed to enjoy his comments and gave him a warm applause at the end.

Al-Qadhdhafi also demanded reparations from Italy which he blamed for the killing or disappearance of thousands of Libyans in 1911. The French should also compensate the killing of more than one million Algerians during their battle for independence, he said.

Muslims should be treated in the same way as the Jews are today for the crimes committed against them by Europeans, he said, in reference to the reparations being paid by West Germany to Israel to this day.

The Libyan leader also condemned U.S. aggression against his country and in other parts of the world and said U.N. resolutions condemning American attacks against others people were repeatedly rejected because of Washington's power of veto in the Security Council.

In the case of Israel, he noted that U.S. had to date vetoed 94 resolutions critical of Tel Aviv.

He suggested abolishing the right of veto held by the five permanent members of the Security Council—the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France and the U.S.—or reforming the rules to allow the 10 non-permanent members of the Council to have the same right.

The non-permanent members are chosen on a rotation basis among the rest of the U.N. member states.

On the Third World debt problem, al-Qadhdhafi opposed writing off of huge amounts owed by poor and developing nations to the creditor countries in the West—a demand raised by almost every non-aligned member.

He argued that if countries could not afford loans and were unable to repay them, they should not have sought them in the first place. He said indebted countries should blame themselves for letting the debt problem getting out of hand and squandering the money they had borrowed.

If they could not pay back the loans with interest, they should at least repay the original amount they received. Anyway, the payment of interest was forbidden in Islam, he said.

Hails Role of Nonaligned Movement

LD0509173989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Taking the floor, Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi remarked in Serbo-Croatian that he regrets "that we are here today without Tito."

The Nonaligned Movement has played the most decisive role in the history of the world community, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said.

He stressed that Libya knows only too well what it means to be in jeopardy, because "since ancient times, even before the Anno Domino, it has been a victim of foreign aggressions." Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement represents an international phenomenon and that its activity in the world is of an exceptional importance because it wants to free the world from conflicts because peace is very valuable to nonaligned countries.

Proposes Stricter Membership

LD0509174189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi proposed today from the rostrum of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit that the criteria for membership in the Nonaligned Movement be made considerably more strict. According to what he said during the general debate, any country that allows foreign military bases to be set up on its territory "should not be allowed to be a member of the Nonaligned Movement."

On behalf of Libyan Jamahiriyah, he proposed that a special committee be set up to visit some of the nonaligned countries to establish if this criterium for membership in the movement is being respected.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi also said that nonaligned countries should not take part in military maneuvers.

Tripoli TV Broadcasts Speech

LD0509230189 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1542 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi to the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement at the Sava Center in Belgrade on 5 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God: Ladies and gentlemen, God's peace be upon you. First, please let me say the following words in the Serbo-Croat: I regret that we are here today without Tito [preceding phrase in Serbo-Croatian].

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not make a long speech and I will not be reading a written speech so I won't be long. We are talking here freely and briefly, so I have avoided

writing my speech. This is a historic opportunity—the convening of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit conference in Belgrade—and to start with I would like to salute our Yugoslav friends for their considerable efforts to make this conference a success, and for the tranquility and meticulous coordination and organization they have provided for all the delegations.

From this platform, I salute the friendly Yugoslav people, its government and all the Yugoslavs that are serving us and who are striving to make us comfortable and for the success of this summit conference. I would like to convey to them greetings and sincere wishes from their friend, the Arab Libyan people.

I have specific points which form the backbone of the point of view of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with regard to the future of this movement that has played a decisive role in international policy since 1961, starting with the Bandung summit of 1955. This movement upon which peoples rely, is even helping the conflicting superpowers. This movement is spreading an atmosphere of peace and cooperation, and it is gradually sparing the world an armed conflict and even the cold war.

The Nonaligned Movement is a very important phenomenon in international political life since the United Nations was set up. Both the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movements emerged after the world had been burned by the flames of two world wars, World Wars I and II, and the world does not want to be burned again by the flame of a world war, especially since this time a war would be destructive if the nuclear military capability were used.

I see the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as a second phenomenon in international politics after the United Nations, and therefore we must sense the serious international responsibility of the Nonaligned Movement. Any slackness or lack of seriousness on our part would damage world peace, and would arouse concern among the peoples of the earth that has seen in the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement, after the setting up of the United Nations, an element of reassurance which they rely on to prevent the deterioration of the international situation at any stage. To neglect the Nonaligned Movement or not to fulfill its role efficiently would be to abandon the hopes that people have pinned on it, and to abandon a very valuable cause—that of world peace. Therefore, my country, which during its long history has been subjected to invasion and colonialism and waged wars against foreign aggression from before the time of Christ until this moment when it is being subjected to colonial tides from across the Mediterranean time and time again, and has paid a heavy cost in confronting aggression stage after stage—and we know that many countries have been through the same fate—my country is very keen on not neglecting the efficiency and role of the Nonaligned Movement, because it depending on it to secure world peace and to guide the international community in the right direction.

The small peoples are fearful of the fact that the big powers are in possession of the means of total destruction and any inconsiderate adventure might cause the world to perish. No sensible man can neglect or fail to appreciate the importance of the role of the Nonaligned Movement.

I stressed this during the Harare summit. I am pleased that the summit adopted my proposal and formed a ministerial committee to look into the structure of the Nonaligned Movement. This committee met and drafted a report which it submitted to the conference. [passage omitted]

Among the positive points in the committee's report that we will agree to, brothers, is the article that states that the movement should continue to provide practical support for and express its solidarity with member countries in the struggle against the threat and use of violence, against aggression, suppression, military intervention or interference in a country's internal affairs. I wanted to read out this paragraph because of its importance. During the Harare summit, I requested the same thing, following the NATO aggression against my country under the U.S. leadership in April 1986. It was an unjust aggression.

What matters to me is that we should adopt this report, especially the positive points included in the committee's report, namely the point that both the ministerial committee and our Council of Ministers deemed very important. Therefore we must pick it out from the report and add it to our list of future activities: the collective solidarity of member countries in their struggle against foreign threats and the use of force and interference in the domestic affairs of others. This is very important and it would help all the small peoples under the banner of the Nonaligned Movement. These peoples would then sense that an overwhelming majority of the international community—the Nonaligned Movement numbering more than 100 states—is in solidarity with them against any aggression. This would intimidate even the aggressors who would realize that aggression against a small state would be aggression against a big international bloc.

This is what we want and I am grateful. I thank the ministerial committee that has focused on this point which was among the points I suggested at the Harare conference.

We should not confine ourselves to just talking. We must assist one another materially, and the prime form of material assistance is economic help. This is a pointer to a program, program of action for economic assistance. This program of economic assistance must be picked out from this report and added to the activities that we must undertake during this period.

Concerning methodology—I am talking about procedural matters but very important ones—the ministerial committee says: Sessions must be organized in a way that

makes it possible to convene unofficial sessions for heads of delegation. This is absent along with numerous other benefits for the movement.

When we meet in the future we should not meet in this way, it is like a meeting at a university hall where a lecturer delivers his lesson. This method is not profitable practically speaking although interesting from the cultural and political viewpoint if one listens to speeches. The committee states that, and personally I believe this is right, we should have a meeting which is different from this one i.e. around a rectangular or circular table, and we should have discussions before attending an open session like this one. The movement has been accustomed to having members sitting in an amphitheater and listening to people delivering their speeches from a platform. This happens in international cultural meetings. As for political action, it requires closed sessions and mutual debates; one should listen to the opinion of each country or head of state calmly, in closed room away from reporters and spectators. Because this is important, the committee has pointed to this issue in the section on the Movement's methodology.

Another point: The ministerial council meeting should continue to take place at the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] headquarters during the beginning of the UNGA organizational session. However, the structure of the council of ministers should be revised, it should be based on the details of the Movement's strategy related to the issues on the UNGA agenda. [passage omitted] The resolutions adopted here in Belgrade should be despatched to the Council of Ministers when it convenes at the UNGA, I mean the Nonaligned Movement's Council of Ministers, before the UNGA ordinary session is held so that we, the Movement's members represented at the Council of Ministers can adopt resolutions during our summit and include them in the UNGA agenda in order to grant them an international aspect, to benefit from the international law, and to help them acquire the effectiveness of the UNGA itself. [passage omitted]

This is as far as the reconsidering of the movement's structure and methodology are concerned. There are, however, other actions before the committee and we must draw its attention to them at this conference. They are other provisions of concern to the movement: A state that allows the establishment of foreign military bases on its soil does not qualify to be a member of the movement. This is not interference in anyone's affairs; each state is free to seek the assistance of foreign forces. Indeed, everyone is free to ally himself even with Satan. This is a principle known to mankind. It does not concern us if anyone brings foreign bases into any state. What concerns us is that this should not be accompanied by membership in the movement. This contradicts movement membership. [passage omitted] You are free to expel the foreign military bases from your country or you will be expelled from the movement. I will demand in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah the information of an inspection committee—and I am confident that I will succeed in this in the future—an inspection committee from the movement which will inspect the members of the committee to ascertain the fulfilment of these conditions. A member-country in this movement which takes part in imperialist military maneuvers contradicts the movement. [passage omitted

The second point, briefly: I cite UN General Assembly resolution, which reads—and this is following the Atlantic aggression led by the United States against Libya—the resolution says: The UN General Assembly, having listened to the statement by the representative of the Jamahiriyah, confirms once again the principles and [word indistinct] of the UN Charter, and also confirms once again the inaliebable right of all peoples to determine the form of their governments, and chose their social, political, and economic system without any interference, sabotage, curtailment, of any kind, and points to its Resolution 40157 dated December 1985 concerning the consolidation of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. The General Assembly is very anxious about the threats and aggressive provocations against the Jamahiriyah and the imposition of complete sanctions against it. Also, the Un General Assembly is extremely concerned about the series of false propaganda campaigns directed against the Jamahiriyah. The whole UN General Assembly bears witness that the U.S. propaganda campaigners are false and this is sufficient for us. The UN General Assembly is very concerned over the naval and air attack against Tripoli and Banghazi on 15 April 1986, which constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The important point for us is the following: It notes with concern that the Security Council was prevented from shouldering its responsibility because some of the permanent member-countries voted against this. This is the main point. [passage omitted]

This means the veto right has become evil, not good. Instead of strengthening the Security Council and the United Nations, it has begun to weaken them. The whole world becomes the opinion of one state and the attitude of one state which has the veto right. From now on, we will not accept the continuation of this injustice and this sabotage of the United Nations, and we will never keep keep quiet about it and we will struggle against it. [passage omitted]

Thus the only thing left for us is to amend the right to veto. All fifteen member countries of the Security Council can enjoy the veto right. This does not harm the five member-countries at the Security Council. Let them have it. They will continue to enjoy the permanent membership and the veto right, but at the same time, alongside them, ten states enjoy it for 2 years. This gives the opportunity for all the states of the world to enjoy it for 2 years. Then, in accordance with the UN Charter, the UN General Assembly should have the supreme authority when the use of the veto or when the attitude of the Security Council is harmful to world peace. Then

General Assembly intervenes. The General Assembly should be the supreme authority, not the Security Council. [passage omitted]

The point before my last two points concerns compensation. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has presented a draft resolution to the United Nations General Assembly demanding compensation from Italy which occupied Libya in 1911 without justification and attacked the Libyan people which used to enjoy peace and security, and resorted to killing, hangings, and executions on a large scale. [passage omitted]

The United Nations General Assembly approved the Libyan people's right to compensation from Italy. This matter was raised against before the United Nations General Assembly and it was approved again. Germany in the time of Chancellor Adenauer, present Germany, compensated the Israelis for what was called Hitler's crimes against the Jews, whether those crimes were true or untrue. But the compensation was true. This is a precedent. Thus Italy should compensate the Libyans like present Germany compensated the Israelis. [passage omitted] This also applies to the peoples still under the yoke of colonialism.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Palestinian people remain under the yoke of colonialism after World War II. The majority of peoples won independence after World War II excerpt the Palestinians. The Palestinian people were under the British mandate. Palestine was under the British mandate and then it was handed over to the Israelis on the basis of the promise of British Foreign Minister Balfaour. But what crime has the Palestinian people committed if Germany had mistreated the Jews? [passage omitted]

Those who occupied Palestine in 1948 are invaders. Italians, French, English, Americans, Finnish, British, Irish, and Russian, got together. Then who accepts the division of the world on a religious basis? [passage omitted]

We are against the persecution of the Jews. We are against those massacres allegedly committed by Hitler. If he did indeed commit them, this is an ugly crime which we condemn and denounce continuously. But we are not Hitler! How can we still be paying the price until this day? The massacres are now being committed against the Arabs! Did we massacre the Jews? Never!

I have historical documents and new political orientations which will cause developments in the future, and we shall follow them and struggle for their sake. If we admit that the Jews are persecuted in the countries of the world, this is a sin and the countries of the world should stop persecuting Jews—if we admit that the Jews are not a race, and that every individual is free to adopt Islam, Christainity, Judaism, Buddhish, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism. Thus, they are not a race. If we gather the followers of Judaism [in one place], we should gather the followers of Buddhism in one place, of Christianity in one place, of Islam in one place, of Hinduism in one place, of Zoroastrianism in one place, and divide the world on a religious basis and change the map of the world to become a religious map.

This would be a waste of time, unreasonable. Thus the Israeli presence is a waste of time and unreasonable. It is a presence on a religious basis. [passage omitted]

All those who invaded Palestine from the countries of the world should return to their countries, whether they are the followers of Judaism or of Satan. It makes no difference to us if he worships Satan or God. Let them return to the countries from which they came and worship Satan, God, or Moses there in his country. [?this is not injustice.] I am defending the Jews at this moment because the Jews will definitely be annihilated in Palestine at the hands of the Palestinian people, and the Intifadah [uprising] about which you hear, no one can control it, including the chairman of the PLO.

The reins of this Intifadah are not in anyone's hands and its leadership is unknown, it is a secret and no one can claim to be able to influence it. And when you negotiate at the United Nations and any place, the Intifadah should be excluded from any talks because it is out of the will of anyone, including the fighting Palestinian leaderships. This is a secret movement, its leadership is secret, unknown and anonymous even inside Palestine itself and it shall continue from Nablus, to Gaza, to Tel Aviv, to Haifa, to Acre and the fire will break out in the Israeli Palestinian Triangle. From the river to the sea. And this Intifadah shall annihilate the Jews who have occupied this land and the Jews should leave Palestine. They should understand that they are not in a secure position in Palestine at all. Zionism, which has deceived the Jews and gathered them in Palestine, did not bring them to the Promised Land, but rather to the land of death, to the grave. The Palestinian people will fight and eliminate the colonialists. And Jews should, out of mercy, listen to this appeal and leave Palestine immediately, and leave it to the Palestinian people. This Palestine belongs to the Palestinian people. As to Israel, it is an innovation created after World War II. Israel means Jacob. As to Palestine, it has been called Palestine since ancient times. The Palestinian people. If we want to solve the problem of the Jews or the Israelis, there are alternative regions. I propose the region of Alsace-Lorraine between Germany and France, especially since Germany is accused of annihilating the Jews and expelling them. For 2000 years, conflict in Europe revolved around Alsace-Lorraine. It is a disputed region and you should know that the First and Second World Wars were caused directly by the region of Alsace-Lorraine, and that the battles between France and Germany in the First and Second World Wars began in Alsace-Lorraine. In 1871 France took it. In 1919 Germany took it. And in the beginning of World War II Germany took it and when Hitlerite Germany was defeated, France took it again and until this moment it is not known to whom this region belongs. Another world war will break out, at least a war between France and Germany and the European war, because of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany may rise once

again and take revenge, for though they thought in World War I that it was finished, it rose again in World War II. This is a disputed region and if it is considered German, this is better. Give it to the Jews! Give it to the Israelis! Let them leave Palestine, out of mercy, so that they can live in peace and be a buffer state between France and Germany. We in our documents, culture and ethnics shall present to the world continuously every day this alternative homeland. Or let them go to the countries from were they came.

On 3 May 1882 the Russian Tsar Nikolay introduced the famous May laws; in them he had drawn up for the Jews a republic lying between the Volga River and the Urals Mountains, southeast of European Russia. He banned them from living in Moscow. They lived in this republic for several centuries.

In the 8th century AD there was a Jewish kingdom called the Khazar state. It was in the Caucasus region; it lasted for 2 centuries. Its capital was Itil on the Volga Delta. The republics or the small Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania became Soviet republics in 1940; these three republics were Jewish concentrations. It is known that after the king of Khazar adopted the Jewish religion, it spread in his Polish kingdom, and this included the three republics Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The feudal and reactionary Tsar made part of his country a republic for the Jews because they inhabited that area. The progressive Soviet Union during the era of green perestroyka cannot be accused of not granting national or religious freedom to its population. Therefore, the evil lies in the relocation of these Jews who are inhabitants of Russia and the Baltic republics. Why evacuate them to Palestine? Brothers, these Khazars—they are called Khazars; they adopted Judaism—why do you take them to Palestine? What does Palestine have to do with the Khazars? Why not send them somewhere else?

Two days ago the United States [words indistinct]; THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the U.S. State Department is making new arrangements to prevent Jews leaving the Soviet Union from emigrating to the United States if they have no relatives there. [passage omitted]

[Words indistinct] they told them go to Palestine; but they have no relatives in Palestine. They said, we have no connection with them. They are Khazars, whether you remove them or not. (?It is all because) the Palestinian people are (?vanquished). Anyone who wants to emigrate is allowed to go to Palestine. What injustice. [sentence indistinct]

If you accepted a Jewish state in Palestine you should accept the partitioning of the world afresh on a religious basis and change the political map into a religious map. Then each religion will occupy a certain area.

We Muslims want New York; we like New York. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs with the audience] Why not; the Jews liked Palestine. (?The world let them go there.) I like New York. Yes; one billion Muslims will go there and occupy it. You should sympathize with us; the UN should support us and the U.S. should use its veto in our favor; exactly like the Jews who came to Palestine. What did the Jews have in Palestine? The United States used the veto, as I already said, from 1970 to 1988 90 times; 74 of which were against the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people.

It looks as if the U.S. right of veto supports this occupation. If the U.S. sympathizes with the Jews, why not give them Alaska? The state of Alaska used to belong to Russia; the Tsar sold it to the United States for $7.2 million. It was Russian and is now American; it is neither this or that. Why not give it to the Jews (?as a sign) of solidarity? The United States sympathizes with the Jews; it provides them with atomic bombs; the Soviet Union is evacuating the Jews to the Promised Land. Well; the two of them should give them Alaska. If you do not want to give them Alsace and Lorraine, or the Caucasus, or the Baltic states, or any place in Europe or anywhere else, the Palestine people will continue to fight them and exterminate them.

We are very sorry. We want to defend the Jews so that they are not exposed to annihilation. Every Jew who is a national of any state should go back to that state. This includes the Libyan Jews. If there are Libyan Jews who went to Palestine, we will welcome them back to Libya. They can come and live in a jamahiri society of equality. The power, the wealth, and the arms are all in the hands of the entire people. You can come and inspect us and see if you find any discrimination of race or religion between a Libyan Jew and a Libyan non-Jew. We oppose racial discrimination. We do not beleive in this.

As the paper [THE NEW YORK TIMES] says, these assertions will deprive many Jews who emigrated from the Soviet Union of the status of refugee. The U.S. Administration also opposes the legal proposals presented to Congress to facilitate the emigration of Jews to the United States. Sources of the U.S. State Department and Justice Department said that freedom of emigration of Soviet Jews to the United States will put a huge burden on the U.S. budget. What does that mean? Where are they going? To Palestine? No. They will face the uprising. They will face death. Let them go to Alsace and Lorraine or the Baltic or Alaska. The world must return to its senses.

The Palestinian people were not alone in not gaining their independence after the Second World War. There are new [word indistinct] in Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Atlantic Ocean [as heard]. There is also New Caledonia in the Indian Ocean [as heard]. There are also the islands of Mayote and Reunion; the Malvinas near Argentine. Definitely, there are other colonies, but at least these are prominent issues. Brothers, it is embarrassing for our movement that it should not adopt the causes of these peoples. We defend—we do not attack the colonial states in such an attitude. On the contrary;

in order to prevent the outbreak of violence in these colonies, we ask the states colonizing these peoples to withdraw peacefully. We want the solution of international issues by peaceful means.

Therefore this is a problem—the problem of the colonies. A state which colonizes a people should withdraw peacefully. We want to make them save face and we want our relations with these states to be maintained and preserved. We want these states' relations with the colonized peoples to be preserved. We want to help these states avoid losses and acts of violence. It is not logical, brothers, that Britain, which is in the Northern Hemisphere, claims the Malvinas belongs to it, while the Malvinas are in the Southern Hemisphere. Britain said that it was invoking Article 51 of the UN Charter in attacking the Malvinas, which are situated close to the shores of Argentina. Look at the falsification!

Self-defense has been falsified to this extent. We were attacked in our own homes and our sons were killed, yet we are regarded as unjust and aggressors. The United States crossed the Atlantic to attack us with 52 aircraft—it attacked my house with 52 aircraft; it attacked my country with 170 aircraft. It used all its fleets and the entire NATO alliance which provided it with all facilities. The United States was defeated but it said: You are the aggressors. How can we be the aggressors while we were sleeping in our homes at 0200 hours? Britain goes from the Northern Hemisphere to the Southern Hemisphere to attack the Malvinas and Argentina and says that this is in self-defense? What is this? It is illogical. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, there are issues which I will quickly dwell upon, taking only a few minutes—please allow me to do so. Berlin is within the colonies—here I am not talking about Berlin the capital of Democratic Germany, but Berlin which is under the control of four states. This is shameful for mankind. [passage omitted]

The problem of Cyprus—efforts should be united to solve this problem. Cyprus should be united and neutral; it should be nonaligned and democratic. Foreign forces should leave Cyprus. [passage omitted]

Afghanistan—my country will support the proposal of the Afghan president for solving the problem of Afghanistan; the entire movement should support this proposal. [passage omitted]

We are happy and glad that Namibia—following a bitter and bloody struggle and thanks to our support with all means—is now on the threshold of independence. This is something positive which indicates that the peoples will triumph. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua is a member of this movement. The mightiest power in the world has mined its shores. We should have moved—all of us—to defend Nicaragua, and then the United States would have confronted not only Nicaragua but 120 states—the Nonaligned Movement. Nicaragua is proud to be a member of the Nonaligned Movement, but it is being subjected to flagrant aggression—a barbaric aggression. While the International Court of Justice issued a verdict supporting Nicaragua, the United States rejected this verdict. This means that the Court has been suspended. We want to restore respect for the International Court of Justice, as well as to the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly. [passage omitted]

At the first onset of confrontation with the United States, the United States attacked Iranian economic installations. International law prohibits the bombing of civilian targets and only allows the latter to be bombed as a last resort of war. U.S. laws say that civilian targets should be the first target in a war. Perhaps some of you have experienced this, but all of you may encounter such blows. We should work to avoid this serious issue. We should work to prevent its repetition.

The countries which were colonized should be compensated.

As for the question of debts, I am very sorry that Libya is a creditor country; 30 countries owe money to Libya. But we will be in your favor. I want to say something—I am now at this moment neutral and in sympathy with the poor countries—we should look at debts from another angle. If I give you a loan or deposit something with you and you refuse to repay it this will destroy your credibility in the future. I believe that in the future states will not be able to exchange loans or give assistance because confidence has collapsed. Whether this is a good or bad policy, I do not know—it is a policy which concerns the states involved. Why do you borrow and then find yourself incapable of repaying the loan? What benefits did you get from those loans? Did you build factories? Did you create plantations and farms? Did you raise the living standard of your own peoples? I know that Libya gave the corrupt ruler of Sudan [Numayri] a 21 million loan; he spent it on himself. Sudan now says: I cannot repay this loan. True; this is because the loan was not used in the interests of the Sudanese people; it went in to the ruler's pocket. [passage omitted]

"But God hath permitted trade and forbidden usury." [Koranic verse] This means that you can sell; I give you money and you give me other materials in exchange, if you need money. But to give a loan with interest! This is forbidden. Before you, Libya declares that it relinquishes all the interest on its loans to 30 countries, but it asks for repayment of the loan itself. God himself says that if you borrow something you should return it. This is for the sake of establishing credibility among nations. If I gave you a loan and you refused to return it, then you come to me 5 or 10 years later, I will not give you another loan, because there is no more trust between us. You should take into consideration the subject of creditors trust in the debtors and the credibility of the debtors. [passage omitted]

We are happy that detente is prevailing in the world and the direct negotiations and disarmament operations

have started between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the burden of nuclear weapons has eased from the shoulders of Europeans. However, we are sorry that this detente is restricted only to the big countries; moreover, the wars, crises, problems, and conspiracies have been exported to the small countries in exchange for the detente among the big ones.

We are not against detente among the superpowers, but this detente should be comprehensive and all its benefits should be enjoyed by all peoples. [passage omitted]

5 Sep Afternoon Session Summarized

LD0509210789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item: "Nonaligned Summit: Afternoon Round-Up—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)—The debate at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade held so far has provided a comprehensive picture of the world situation and many of the participants in the debate have, in fact, given a complex review of the major global issues and regional crises.

The major accent in the debate has, however, been on the economic issues, from the debt problem, natural resources, the difficult economic situation which prevents even the lowest economic growth rates, to the endangered human environment, which is the greatest wealth of many of the non-aligned countries.

Ghana president Jerry Rawlings, speaking about the developing countries' lag behind the industrially developed, said that all the developing countries must run in order to be able to mark time. He accused the economically strong countries of intentionally maintaining the current negative state of economic affairs.

Shayk 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah of Bahrain [word indistinct] the headway made in the solution of decade-long conflicts, crises and disputes as a confirmation that the Non-Aligned Movement's basic orientation was correct.

Guinea President Lansana Conte said that the positive processes in the political sphere were regrettably not reflected in the economic areas. He called for a stronger economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid underscored that the Non- Aligned Movement, which he said was entering a new historical phase in Belgrade, should renew the force of its convictions, strengthen its self-confidencxe and diversify its ideas and actions, with a view to better fulfilling its authentic mission. Indonesian President Suharto spoke in detail about the Kampuchea problem and regretted the absence of a political solution to it. President Suharto set out that the "new detente" was still limited to relations between and the interests of the superpowers and the military-political alliances.

Virtually all the participants in the afternoon debate spoke with great respect about Yugoslavia's role in the Non-Aligned Movement and, especially, in the organization of and preparations for the Belgrade summit.

Ecuador President Rodrigo Borja said that the overcoming of the economic difficulties was a particular challenge for the non- aligned.

After greeting the summit participants, Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who spoke for an hour and a half, said in Serbo-Croatian "I am sorry we are here without Comrade Tito." The Libyan leader called for more rigorous criteria for (?admission) to the Non-Aligned Movement and urged that this basic condition for a country to be non-aligned be that it is sovereign and that it does not permit foreign military bases on its territory.

5 Sep Evening Debate, Speeches Reported

Najibullah Proposes Conference

LD0609091889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2248 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Nonaligned Summit General Debate—Evening Session; Speech by Afghan President Najibullah"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Despite the rapprochement and dialogue between the great powers recently, those positive trends have still not gained a universal character, Afghan President Najibullah said illustrating this with the example of the destructive war which his country is experiencing.

The constant war and aggression against Afghanistan, Najibullah continued, are increasingly threatening peace and security in this strategically important region. To our regret, some of the countries which are encouraging the war are members of the nonaligned movement, and this is threatening the unity of the nonaligned countries as well.

The Afghan leadership, after a critical analysis of the past, with a new approach and without any sort of prejudice, embarked on a policy of national reconciliation, of ending the fratricidal struggle and foreign intervention. That policy of ours prepered the way for the signing of the Geneva Accords, and for achieving national agreement.

However, according to Najibullah, an escalation of aggression and intervention from outside the country has created a critical situation. In order to achieve their political expansionist goals, Pakistan, the United States, and Saudi Arabia are escalating the war against the Republic of Afghanistan by financing, arming, recruiting, and sending in extremist forces and mercenaries, together with the direct participation of the Pakistani Army.

Najibullah accused Pakistan of a crude violation of the Geneva Accords and other principles of international law and of openly carrying out aggression and conducting a policy of state terrorism. He noted that neither has the United States changed its policy directed at spreading war and bloodshed in Afghanistan. Pakistan and the United States continue to advocate a military solution to the Afghan problem which, he said, will only result in new destruction and new killings in his country.

Najibullah illustrated most of these accusations with figures. He stated that every week 30 to 35 armed extremist groups infiltrate Afghanistan in order to cause chaos, death, and destruction. From 15 February to the end of August this year the militant extremists took delivery of (?110) field guns and launchers, 120 recoilless guns, 550 sets of portable anti-aircraft missiles, 80 anti-aircraft guns, and over 200,000 ground-to-ground rockets. In addition to this, 761 foreign military advisers were sent to Afghan territory.

According to the information given by Najibullah, 413,000 rockets and grenades were fired at Afghan towns over the same period. These attacks resulted in the death of 1,972 civilians and over 4,000 wounded.

Speaking about favorable solutions to internal Afghan problems, Najibullah specified that there can be no solutions without cease-fire, a dialogue among Afghans, and the formation of a government with a broad base by means of democratic elections. Negotiations should be directed toward a decision for a 6-month cessation of all hostilities and for the scheduling of a peace conference of all political forces who make it clear that they are in favor of a solution at the negotiating table instead of by killing.

Regarding the external aspects of the crisis, Najibullah proposed the holding of a broad international conference, in which the participants would be Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran, India [as received], China, the Soviet Union, a representative of the nonaligned movement, and representatives of other interested countries. This conference would reach agreement at the outset on ending deliveries of all kinds of weapons to the belligerents, in order to maintain the cease-fire. The conference will guarantee a permanent, neutral, and demilitarized status for Afghanistan. The last point would also be contained in a new constitution.

Kabul Radio Broadcasts Speech

LD0609222989 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Speech by Afghan President Najibullah at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement at the Sava Center in Belgrade on 5 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] Your excellency the president, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of conveying my good wishes to heads of states and governments of the Nonaligned Movement members, and high-ranking delegation representatives of the observer and guest nations.

Mr President, the Republic of Afghanistan recently celebrated the 70th anniversary of the consolidation of its independence, which had been achieved as a result of a century-long struggle by the people of Afghanistan against the colonialist forces of that time. Seventy years ago our country chose a foreign policy in accord with the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement. As a result of this policy, Afghanistan, despite various pressures in different dimensions, did not enter any military blocs. It has been as a result of this policy that Afghanistan has been able to preserve its political identity as an independent, free, and nonaligned country. I would like to announce once again that Afghanistan, as one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, in accord with our high national interests, will never deviate from this policy because it is counted as the strong guarantor of our political independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity. [passage omitted]

However, improvement in the international atmosphere has so far not obtained a worldwide character. The continuation of the policies of interference, the resorts to threats or the use of force and pressure still affect peace in some parts of the world. In the Republic of Afghanistan we believe that if a peaceful way toward the solution of regional conflicts is not found in time, international peace, stability, and security will be faced with danger. It is necessary that efforts should be made to maintain peace through negotiations. In this regard respect for sovereignty and the observation of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of countries, is important. Afghanistan believes that the maintenance of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the developed and developing countries through the mutual understanding of each other's interests is possible and is preferable to confrontation and hostile stands against each other's interests.

Mr President, it has been more than a decade since southwest Asia has become one of the hotbeds of regional conflict, tension, and military-political developments. The negative effects of these conflicts are reflected in the atmosphere of international relations. So far, despite the existence of powerful political and legal forces and important diplomatic measures, the solution of these disputes through peaceful and political means has not been found. The continuation of war and aggression against Afghanistan threatens peace and stability in this all-important and strategic region with ever-increasing danger. Unfortunately, the countries that fan this regional conflict are members of the Nonaligned Movement. This fact, in reality, stands before our movement as a problem and harms the [word indistinct].

The tense situation in and around Afghanistan, emanating from the intensification of interference and armed aggression and the use of methods of state terrorism against the people of our country, still exists. The

imposed war against the people of Afghanistan has been very costly for our people. The results of this destructive war have been the physical elimination of hundreds of thousands of our compatriots including women, children, old men, and youths. The war has left millions of Afghans homeless, destroyed villages and the traditional system of agriculture and irrigation, destroyed religious and cultural establishments, and caused billions of dollars of damage to the national economy.

The leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan, with a serious and critical approach to the past developments in the country and displaying political realism free of prejudice, declared the policy of national reconciliation as a collection of sound and flexible measures toward maintaining peace, ending war and fratricide, and ending interference and intervention from abroad. In light of this policy the signing of the Geneva Accords was made possible; the way was paved toward a national accord. However, due to the unfortunate continuation and intensification of interference and the armed aggression from abroad, a critical situation has developed in the country. It has seriously endangered the independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our country as well as the destiny of peace and stability in the region and in the world.

Pakistan, the United States, and Saudi Arabia by financing, equipping, and arming the opposition extremist forces, by the recruitment and penetration of mercenary troops, and by the direct participation of the Pakistani Army to achieve its political and expansionist aims have intensified the war from Pakistani territory against the Republic of Afghanistan. In an open and brazen violation of the Geneva Accords, the UN Charter, the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and other norms and principles of international law, they continue armed, direct, and open interference and aggression and a policy of state terrorism against the Republic of Afghanistan. Despite the fact that understanding and confidence are replacing mistrust and lack of confidence in the political atmosphere of the world, the United States has not changed its stand concerning the intensification of war and bloodshed in the Republic of Afghanistan. Pakistan and the United States still insist on a military solution to the situation in Afghanistan, the result of which is only further death and destruction.

With each passing day the people of Afghanistan and the world are becoming sure that Pakistan and the United States did not have good intentions and political sincerity regarding the signing of the Geneva Accords. The Pakistani militarists and the irreconcilable armed extremists who, due to a variety of military, political, and economic reasons, are deliberately preventing the return of refugees to Afghanistan put forward as a pretext the existence of mines which they themselves have planted; mines which do not create any obstacles in the face of the subversive and terroristic activities of the armed opposition and the foreign mercenaries.

Not only has Pakistan not yet destroyed the 180 military training centers of the Afghan opposition extremists, but has created new centers for training terrorists. At present, every week an average of 30 to 35 opposition armed extremist groups, numbering 1,200 to 1,500 men, are sent to the Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan for the continuation of murder, plunder, and destruction. With the direct help and participation of the Pakistani Army, large numbers of weapons are supplied to the armed anti-Afghan groups and the units and companies of the Pakistani Armed Forces take active part in armed combat operations in some eastern and southeastern parts of Afghanistan.

From 15 February to 28 August 1989, some 18 types of new assault weapons have been supplied to the warmongering extremists throughout the territory of Pakistan to continue murder and destruction. This includes reactive-type surface-to-surface missiles, 110 desert artilleries and mortars, 120 recoilless rifles, 550 antiaircraft rockets, 18 4-barrel type antiaircraft [word indistinct], 2,950 heavy machineguns, 4,500 shoulder rocket launchers, and 200,000 surface-to-surface missiles of various types. Also, 1,761 foreign advisers were sent to the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan, along with the new weapons. Moreover, during this period a total of 413,102 various heavy weapon shells have been fired on the country's provinces. From the civilian population, 1,972 people were martyred and 4,321 were injured. Using this figure [as heard] 1,383 shells were launched on Kabul city.

From the civilian population alone, 671 people were martyred and 1,014 other Kabul city inhabitants were injured. In using the new long-range rockets recently put at their disposal by the United States, the extremists are mercilessly attacking the cities and residential regions. Before they hit their targets, these rockets unload a large number of mines and bombs, consisting of small shrapnel undetectable by x-ray, in a large circle. Delivery of these rockets, which serve no purpose except the massacre of innocent Afghan people, is an open violation of the convention dated 10 October 1980. This convention concerned the prevention and limitation of the use of weapons regarded as extremely lethal or weapons whose effect would be a mass killing. Delivery of these rockets also violates the first protocol of this convention on undetectable shrapnel.

We ask the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Organization, and all of international society to force the suppliers and users of these weapons to end the massacre of the civilian population of Afghanistan. I think that such a behavior should be unacceptable to the present modern and civilized world, in particular by those countries whose citizens are civilized.

They accused us that Afghanistan allegedly created minefields and this is why the refugees do not return to their country with honor. As I have already said, the subversive groups freely move around and the minefields do not prevent them. However, today in broad daylight

given by the new rocket [as heard] each rocket disperses 98 mines, which destroy cities and kill women and children; is this not killing by mine? Is this not terrorism? Is this not state terrorism? How can one give a responsible answer to this to today's modern world? On one hand we claim that we move toward the improvement of international relations; we want to secure the new political detente; relations between the East and West must be improved. On the other hand, we are interested in creating another Lebanon on each continent. Thus, all claims based on great and major policies can be seriously questioned.

We must prove our earnestness regarding our deeds and actions as well as our plans and views in all corners and regions of the world. In particular, we must show where the fire of regional disputes flares and where hotbeds of tension exist.

Mr Chairman,

The events of March and the deadly result of a massive attack by the joint opposition forces, militia, and foreign mercenaries to occupy Jalalabad, has foiled the plan for the transfer of the so- called provisional government fabricated in the city of Rawalpindi of Pakistan to Afghanistan.

The extremists who are now defeated from the moral, political, and psychological viewpoints, strive to remedy this defeat by creating a huge terrorist wave and by launching hundreds of thousands of rockets at the cities, particular at Kabul city. The chieftains of the extremist groups and their foreign supporters are panicked with trying to show off the power and combat ability of the armed groups in various corners of the Republic of Afghanistan and thus salvage the shaky morale of the opposition from irreversible collapse. They also wanted to weaken the stance of some commanders inside the country who are coming to believe in the peace process and in ending the war of fratricide. The facts indicate that following repeated defeats, the armed extremists, after the withdrawal of the Soviet military units, have been increasingly isolated from the people; this process has become irreversible.

The recent events inside and outside Afghanistan must convince the United States to reassess the events in Afghanistan in a careful and rational manner. If the armed interference and aggression against the Republic of Afghanistan, under any pretext, intensifies like this, the pain and misery of the people of Afghanistan will increase. The realization of this bitter reality is essential for the United States, because a timely change in U.S. policy for a political solution will prepare the ground for the U.S. to quickly save itself from a problem which could bring very dangerous consequences for the United States and the entire region.

The development of the situation in Afghanistan testifies to the fact that there is no other alternative. There can be no other alternative except the political solution of the issue of Afghanistan. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has proven its strength, stability, and ability to exist. The new political and military situation testifies to the fact that efforts to topple the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and to set up instead an extremist, undemocratic, and fundamentalist government, have failed.

Mr Chairman, we remember the past attempts to blame the war and bloodshed on the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Today the military units of the Soviet Union are not present in our country but the limits of war and bloodshed have been broadly extended; the main cause is that the first document of the Geneva Accords on noninterference and non-intervention—which are fundamentally important—has not been realized despite international guarantees supplemented to the accords.

The Republic of Afghanistan believes that the UNGOMAP [UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan] mechanism could still can play an effective role for the complete observation of the Geneva Accords. Unfortunately, UNGOMAP, due to specific and clear reasons, has not yet obtained those facilities in Pakistan, which were outlined in the Geneva Accords for securing the effectiveness of its activities.

Regretfully UNGOMAP has so far not been able, due to known and notable factors, to get access to those details which the Geneva Accords envisaged to ensure the effectiveness of their activities. Hence, the UNGOMAP mechanism has become ineffective and dead. Nevertheless, we believe that the United Nations has sufficient possibilities, means, and methods to be able to play its historic role and share in ensuring and consolidating international peace and security, including ensuring peace in southwest Asia.

Mr President, the Republic of Afghanistan believes that proposals and plans on a settlement of internal aspects of the Afghanistan problem can be different, but its major elements must be a cease-fire, dialogue among Afghans, and the formation of a broadbased government and democratic elections. A political settlement must have permanent, comprehensive, and fair characteristics, and must be arranged on the basis of existing realities in Afghan society. Afghans will never accept any coercion, warning, or threat, and will not agree with the monopoly of power by any of the forces involved. The exclusion from a coalition of this or that force, including the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and its political allies and the Republic of Afghanistan Government which forms, today, the greatest and the most organized political power in the country, does not conform with the objective realities in our country. The proportion of participation and the share of the forces in the future government structure of Afghanistan can be debated, but the principle of the participation of all forces cannot be doubted.

Peace and calm can prevail on the basis of rational compromises that are acceptable to all the sides

involved. Compromise, agreement, and reconciliation, not vendetta, revenge, and continuous war, are the only means to alleviate tension and war, and to end any confrontation and restore permanent peace in our country.

Mr President, taking advantage of the ninth summit conference of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries, I would like to put forward once again proposals to remove internal and external factors which aid the continuing tension and war in Afghanistan.

We propose that negotiations should start between the Republic of Afghanistan Government and all political forces, inside and outside the country, who want to ensure peace and the cessation of war. The aim of these negotiations is to convene a conference with the participation of all involved forces. Agreement will be reached in the conference on the formation of a leadership council which will represent the beliefs and views of all forces. The peace conference will declare a 6-month cease-fire, and during this period, a broadbased coalition government will be formed by the leadership council and under its administration. The leadership council will draw up a new constitution and a new election law for the Meli Shura. The leadership council, after approval of the drafts of those laws, will convene the traditional Grand Assembly of Afghanistan in order to approve the aforementioned drafts. Afterward free, secret, direct, equal and universal parliamentary elections will be held, in line with the new law, and the government will be formed by a party or coalition of parties on the basis of the majority of seats in parliament, and will administer the country, in line with the new constitution.

It should be added that to eliminate the lack of confidence and guarantee legality in the process of elections, the state of the Republic of Afghanistan is ready to accept the supervision and control of an international commission over the elections.

Ladies and gentlemen, when such a democratic, just, flexible, acceptable, and compromising alternative exists for all, why do they insist on a military solution? A question comes to mind that in our neighboring country, with whom we have an almost 2,412 km border, that is Pakistan, the process of democracy is being encouraged; however, in Afghanistan, despite the principled stand toward the democratization of the socio-political life of our country, the thesis of military pressure, threat, force, and resort to arms are on the agenda. I leave the judgment to you. In two neighboring countries, there two different approaches.

To solve the external aspects of the issue, the Republic of Afghanistan proposes that an international conference with the participation of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, India, China, the United States, and the Soviet Union, the head of the Nonaligned Movement, and other interested countries be convened. In the first step, this conference—in order to strengthen a cease-fire in Afghanistan—would agree on the cessation of sending all types of weapons to the waring parties. In the subsequent step, the said conference would approve the legal position of permanent neutrality and demilitarization of Afghanistan, which would be enshrined in the new constitution.

Mr President, what surprises and saddens us is the question: Why does the United States not want Afghan to sit with Afghan? Why will the United States not let this happen? We have proposed that Afghanistan become a permanently neutral and demilitarized country. Surely the realization of this plan will not threaten the interests of any country and instead would help toward the consolidation of peace, stability, and security in our region. Why does the United States not accept this plan? How could the enhancement of a democratic and free political, socioeconomic order in Afghanistan harm the interests of other countries?

The Republic of Afghanistan, due to its profound repect for the Nonaligned Movement and its principles requests the movement members make serious efforts to establish lasting peace in southwest Asia. In our opinion the Belgrade convention could play an effective role in solving regional conflicts. Due to the special importance of the matters concerning Afghanistan, I propose to this convention that a special committee of heads of states or governments within the framework of the movement be formed. This committee should help to maintain complete and sincere observation of the Geneva Accords between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and should commence dialogue between the Afghans.

The Republic of Afghanistan believes that the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement president forming a committee composed of the influencial leaders of the Nonaligned Movement can play an important role in maintaining the aforementioned aims. The Republic of Afghanistan believes that the composition of the committee could be fixed through consultation and understanding. The commission of such a committee is not only not in contravention of the authority of the UN secretary general for the political and peaceful solution of the questions relating to Afghanistan within the framework of the resolution no 20 of the 43d General Assembly session, but helps toward the process and its success.

The Republic of Afghanistan will also propose the convocation of the special session of the foreign ministers of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement to achieve a political and peaceful solution of the issue of Afghanistan, during the 44th session of the UN General Assembly. The convocation of such a session will play an important role in boosting the UN peace mechanism embodied in the 20th resolution issued by the 43d session of the UN General Assembly.

Mr Chairman, the present gathering of the heads of states or government of the Nonaligned Movement is

enjoying enormous importance for further growth and evolution of our movement.

All the peaceloving world follows the work of this gathering with unprecedented interest. They expect that the unity and cohesion of our movement and its faithfulness to the Nonaligned Movement's principles is further being consolidated and will thus play an effective role for securing and consolidation of peace and security as well as international cooperation and a peaceful solution of regional disputes and other heated problems facing international society.

The Republic of Afghanistan believes that our movement has enormous capacity and ability and can further achieve the lofty objectives on which the foundation of existence and life of this movement is based.

The realization of the resolution of this movement and the program approved by The Hague conference in announcing the 1990-1999 years as the decade of peace and international rights by the United Nations, increases the role of the movement for the solution of most problems facing international society.

Under the present world circumstances there are favorable possibilities for the Nonaligned Movement to take a more active part in solving humanity's crucial problems. Through its constructive action program this conference must reply to the demand of time. Thank you. [applause]

5 Sep Evening Session Summarized

LD0609022889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0153 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—The general debate of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries continued this evening.

President of the Council of the Sudan Revolutionary command 'Umar Hasan Al-Bashir spoke about his country's efforts, supported by the United Nations, to improve the situtaion in Sudan's south, stricken by famine and war. He said the current Sudanese leadership had granted amnesty to the rebels in the south and opened serious negotiations with them.

Al-Bashir appealed that the debt crisis of the developing countries be resolved by approaching the problem as a crisis of development and financial solvency, a manner which would respect the principle of joint responsibility of the creditors and debitors.

In that context, Al-Bashir assessed as positive the example of France's writing off the debts of the poorest countries and simultaneously expressed hope that the actions of other industrially-developed countries would be taken in the same direction.

Sierra Leone president, Gen. Joseph Saidu Momoh, taking part in the general debate at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade this evening, said that, although the international climate had improved of late thanks to the superpower talks, the mistrust and rivalry the superpowers persisted as a threat to world peace. The Sierra Leone president urged the Belgrade summit to clearly let know the superpowers that they are the most responsible for the preservation of peace.

President Momoh said that the non-aligned and other developing countries must rely on their own forces if they are to overcome the situation in which they find themselves because of the difficult debt crisis. He set out that the only equitable solution was a common approach to the solution of the debt crisis through talks between the creditor- and debtor-countries.

Qatar delegation head, Shayk Khalifa ibn Ahmad al-Thani said that the Non-aligned Movement must re-examine its actions and define its exact priorities for the future.

He drew attention to the fact that the eyes of the world were turned to Belgrade and that the international public carefully awaited the decisions the non-aligned would take and the paths they would chose to follow.

The head of the Qatar delegation devoted much of his address to crisis spots in the world, especially to the Middle East. He set out that no lasting and comprehensive peace was possible in the Middle East until Israel withdrew from the occupied Arab territories and recognized the right of the Palestinian people to an independent and sovereign state on Palestinian soil.

Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth expressed satisfaction that the new climate in international relations had shown that the non-aligned countries were right steadily to urge the world to free itself of the superpower rivalry.

Devoting most of his address at the Belgrade non-aligned summit this evening to economic issues, the Mauritius prime minister set out that the majority of the non-aligned countries were in a discouraging economic situation at the threshold of the 21st century.

Democratic People's Republic [DPR] of Korea Premier Yon Hyong- muk said that, despite the emergence of detente and dialogue on the international stage, there existed forces whose aim it was to sidetrack those trends.

The DPR of Korea premier warned that "imperialist forces" exist which want to draw the Non-aligned Movement away from its authentic principles and to block the movements influence on developments in the world. He said that the non-aligned countries must most decisively oppose such attempts and preserve their independent position, for they would otherwise remain in the shadow of the blocs and would disappear.

Despite the superpowers' recent rapproachement, the positive developments still have acquired a universal

character, Afghan President Mohammad Najibullah said and cited in example the devastating war calvaries his country was going through.

Najibullah accused Pakistan of grossly violating the Geneva accords and other principles of international law, of open aggression and the policy of state terrorism. He noted that the United States has also failed to change its policy aimed at expanding war and bloodshed in Afghanistan. Pakistan and the United States still call for a military solution to the Afghan problem, which will only result in new destruction, Najibullah said.

Regarding the external aspects of the crisis, Najibullah proposed the holding of an international conference, the participants of which would be Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran, China, the Soviet Union, a representative of the Non-Aligned Movement and representatives of other interested countries. The conference would at its very beginning reach agreement on an end to deliveries of all types of weapons to the warring sides in order to uphold the cease-fire. The conference would guarantee a permanent neutral and demilitarized status of Afghanistan. The latter would be included in the new constitution, too.

We expect the conference to enable the Non-Aligned Movement to become a powerful factor of peace and progress in the world and that its return to its source, Belgrade, will inspire new strength into it, Prime Minister of Niger Mamane Oumaru said in the general debate. Our movement must self-critically review its activity in order for it to preserve its efficacy and act in parallel with international development, Ourmaru said.

If the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to contribute to a swift settling of the accumulated social, economic and development problems of its member-countries, it must divert its attention from political to economic issues, Foreign Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Sahadeo Basdeo said in the debate.

On the subject of the grave economic situation in the countries of the Third World, Basdeo said that his country, together with other Caribbean lands, was in favour of the urgent convening of an international conference at which the debt problem would be discussed.

Emissary of the president of Colombia, foreign Minister Julio Londono, called on behalf of President Virgilio Barco on the international community to grant his country aid in the fight against the cocaine mafia, which has lately seriously endangered the constitutional order in Colombia.

At the very end of the night session, a representative of the Pakistani delegation made a comprehensive reply to the charges brought out against his country by Afghan President Najibullah in his speech.

The essence of Pakistan's response lies in the country's objection that Afghanistan had on countless occasions repeated untrue accusations against Pakistan, in an effort to compensate for the absence of the truth by sheer repetition. In the view of the Pakistani representative, the real truth lies in the fact that the regime in Kabul has remained in power after the withdrawal of Soviet Troops not because it had gained the support of any one segment of the Afghan people but because a superpower was daily delivering to it weaponry worth over eight million dollars.

This speech, which ended just short of 02:00 local time (00:00 gmt), marked the end of the night session of the general debate, in which ten heads of delegations made their addresses.

6 Sep Morning Session Speeches Reported

Nicaragua's Ortega Speaks

LD0609142489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG)—Struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism should be the main goal of the nonaligned movement also in the coming decade, said Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega taking the floor in general debate at the Ninth Nonaligned Summit here this morning.

In his view, the movement should also fight for the strengthening of international law, environment protection, nuclear disarmament, eradication of the production and use of narcotics, and abolition of the great powers' veto in the United Nations.

Speaking of the situation in Central America, Ortega welcomed the Salvadorean government's accord with the Farabundo Marti insurgent movement on sitting down soon at a conference table.

On Panama, Ortega called on the nonaligned to join in condemning "violations of the Panama Canal Treaty under the pretext of protecting democracy." It is the sovereign right of the Panamanian people to choose its social system, he said. In his context Ortega criticized some members of the movement for "interfering in internal affairs of other members."

6 Sep Morning Session Concludes

LD0609135989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Pool item"]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG)—The morning debate at the ninth non-aligned summit ended a little after 2:00 P.M. local time on Wednesday.

The session was addressed by delegation heads from 11 countries Uganda, Madagascar, the United Arab Emirates, Bhutan, the Comores, Malta, Guinea-Bissau, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Syria and Guyana.

Iran's Velayati Addresses Summit 6 Sep

LD0609170589 Tehran IRNA in English 1649 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, IRNA—The Islamic Republic urged Iraq to remove the biggest obstacle preventing peace between the two countries by withdrawing its forces from Iranian territory.

Addressing the non-aligned leaders attending the movement's 9th summit here Wednesday, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said the rapprochement between the superpowers should not dent the resolve of the Non-Aligned Movement in pursuing its original goals.

He also condemned the U.S. shooting of the Iran Air passenger plane last year, and pledged support for the struggles of Lebanese and Afghan Muslims against their illegitimate regimes.

"By full and immediate fulfilment of its definite and absolute obligation to withdraw its forces to internationally recognized boundries, Iraq can and must pave the way for the cessation of active hostilities, exchange of POWs and achievement of peace," he stressed.

He said Iraqi propaganda and raising of "extraneous and procedural matters" were other factors which had prevented real peace and the return of war captives to their families.

Velayati noted that the first paragraph of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 demanded troops from both sides to return to international borders after the ceasefire.

He said the movement could help U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for the full and rapid implementation of the resolution.

De Cuellar who has met Velayati and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz in Belgrade, had demanded that the withdrawal start three days after the ceasefire and that the pows be repatriated in three months, Velayati said.

Iraq is believed to be occupying more than 2,000 sq kms of Iranian soil even though a year has passed since the ceasefire came into effect.

On the August 20 anniversary of the truce, De Cuellar issued a statement giving priority to the pull out of troops.

But Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan in his speech to the summit Tuesday indirectly warned the U.N. chief not to stress on "certain aspects" of the resolution.

Velayati said many rounds of talks between the two countries under U.N. auspices "have failed to produce the intended results due to Iraq's ambition to gain advantages...."

On moves to steer the non-aligned towards a new direction in response to the warming of relations between Moscow and Washington, the minister said Tehran would support a fresh NAM strategy provided that it did not contradict its foundamental principles.

"It is only within this framework that we can support the modernization of the movement," he stressed.

He said the movement should be aware of changing international trends and conditions but rejected that the East-West rapprochement had also been good for the Third World.

"Despite understandings between the East and West and recent international developments, fundamental problems confronting the third world continue to differ in substance with those of the developed societies," he said.

Velayati urged the revitalization of the movement to make it an active participant in resolving international problems on the basis of its principles.

The NAM declaration to be issued at the end of the summit on Thursday gives priority to the worsening economic woes of poor and developing countries and calls for assistance from Western developed nations to reduce the massive Third World debts.

The foreign minister paid tribute to the late Imam Khomeyni and said his death in June was "an irrepparable loss for the deprived nations of the Third World and the concept of non-alignment."

The concept of neither East nor West advocated by the imam and adopted as the backbone of Iran's foreign policy demonstrated Tehran's firm commitment to NAM principles, he added.

Veleyati also condemned Washington for the July 3, 1988 missiles attack on the Iran Air passenger plane and said international bodies including the NAM had a duty "to ensure the safety of international flights and passengers and restore the confidence of the international community."

He said the U.S. had refused to accept responsibility for the attack which killed 290 passengers and failed to compensate the damages.

The minister also gave Iran's support for the establishment of a popular and non-aligned government in Afghanistan in line with the will of the people of the country and "preservation of its Islamic and historical identity."

"We are of the conviction that the representatives of all strata of Muslim people of Afghanistan should have a share in the future government," he said.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran will employ its efforts to help achieve these goals."

Velayati said the solution to the Lebanese crisis could be found in the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and reforming of the country's "tribal" political system.

"...Iran will, therefore, continue to lend its support to Islamic and nationalist forces in Lebanon in their fight against Zionist aggressors."

He said Iraq interference in support of the Christian forces of Lebanon had made the problem more complicated.

Suharto Holds Meetings With Nonaligned Leaders

BK3009117889 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0455 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto, amidst his activities attending the 9th summit of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM), has the opportunity to meet with a number of heads of state/government of NAM member countries.

President Suharto's first meeting was with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in room 12 at the Sava Center, the NAM summit's venue.

At the meeting the Venezuelan president was reported to have proposed the holding of an OPEC summit.

After that, President Suharto paid a courtesy call on Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek, who was elected the conference chairman and at the same time the NAM chairman for the 1989-1992 period.

Afterwards the Indonesian head of state had a meeting with the Emir of Kuwait.

The last meeting of President Suharto, before attending the gala dinner given by the Yugoslav president, was with Vietnamese president Vo Chi Chong in room 12 at the Sava Center.

After the Suharto-Vo Chi Cong meeting, the Vietnamese delegation spokesman told reporters that both presidents had discussed Southeast Asian problems.

He refused to reveal, however, that the discussions were specially focussed on the Kampuchean problem which until Monday [4 September] failed to obtain a consensus on its inclusion in the summit declaration. The spokesman also refused to say whether a consensus has been reached between the two heads of state on the Kampuchean problem.

He only said that the meeting which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, touched upon the problem of cooperation between the two countries.

"We have learned much from Indonesia in the economic field", he added.

Meanwhile, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told ANTARA that at the meeting the Vietnamese president reaffirmed his country's determination to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea according to plan.

The Vietnamese president had stressed, Alatas said, that his country will give priority to its domestic development.

To that end Vietnam wants to know about Indonesia's experience in the implementation of its national development.

At the meeting President Suharto explained to the Vietnamese president about Indonesia's experience and the challenges it encountered in the implementation of the national development as well as about the development principles carried out by Indonesia.

On the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese president said that the Jakarta informal meetings (JIM-1 and JIM-2) had given an important meaning to the efforts in the search for a settlement of the more than 10 years old problem.

Cuba's Malmierca Suggests Topics for Summit

FL3008143089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met in Belgrade with Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Budimir Loncar. The two officials discussed the organization of the Ninth Conference of the Nonaligned Movement which will be held in the Yugoslav capital in early September.

Referring to his meeting with Loncar, Malmierca said that almost all nonaligned countries have confirmed their attendance to the summit. Most of the countries will be represented by their heads of state or government.

In a meeting with Cuban journalists, the foreign minister said that another subject of great interest will be the various documents which will be analyzed as of 1 September.

[Begin Malmierca recording] We can see a very important difference. Not only are there shorter documents, much shorter than these two documents, but even some of the subjects of great importance had been removed. One of those subjects which caught our attention was the non-mention of the colonial situation of Puerto Rico. In our previous visit...[rephrases] Today, however, Minister Loncar informed us that the document—which was going to be distributed and we received this morning—had been revised to include the reference to the colonial situation of Puerto Rico. [end recording]

Malmierca cited the work priorities of Cuba's delegation to this ninth conference.

[Begin Malmierca recording] What is even more important is that the effort to try to consolidate detente between East and West is being supplemented by the efforts to achieve detente between North and South. It is

also important that efforts are being made to see that peace and disarmament open the path to development, and that there be a realistic relationship between peace, disarmament, and development. With those objectives, we are certain that this conference will make an important contribution to those goals. [end recording]

Malmierca Meets Senegalese Foreign Minister

FL3108005489 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Excerpt] A Cuban television crew is in Belgrade, Yugoslavia to report on everything that happens at the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Countries.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his Senegalese counterpart, Ibrahima Fall, met in Belgrade and examined bilateral relations. The foreign ministers concluded that these relations are progressing positively but can be expanded in the area of culture.

Malmierca described his meeting with Fall as cordial. The meeting took place last night at the Intercontinental Hotel where the two ministers are staying to participate in the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

Malmierca, Loncar Meet Again; Roa Comments

FL3108162089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Report by Isidro Betancourt Silva, special Radio Reloj correspondent to Belgrade, Yugoslavia]

[Excerpt] In statements made to Radio Reloj, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said that his second meeting Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, was very productive. Malmierca explained that during this talks with the Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary matters related to the conference of the Nonaligned Movement were discussed. He said that closer agreement had been reached on some issues in which there were certain differences of opinion with regard to the documents that are supposed to be approved by the heads of state or government in the Belgrade summit.

The Cuban minister said that during his second meeting with Budimir Loncar, which was held this morning in the Sava Center, they also analyzed the need to make reference to the essence of the movement, that is to say, its anti-imperialist nature.

The approval of the report by the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, which will be taken to the ministerial meeting tomorrow, was one of the most important issues discussed at the experts' meeting.

Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban foreign vice minister and representative of our country to the experts' meeting, said to Radio Reloj that a long discussion was held on the need to examine at the meeting the summit's agenda, as it has traditionally been done. Roa Kouri emphasized that the meeting was held in a constructive climate and the discussions were frank and open.

It has also been reported that during the experts' meeting, Cuba asked that a Latin American country be given another presidency due to the region's strength in the movement. [passage omitted]

Malmierca Meets With Other Foreign Ministers

FL0109015789 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Report by special correspondents Carlos Iglesias and (Francisco Linar) from that Sava Center in Belgrade, Yugoslavia]

[Text] Experts from nonaligned countries began meeting today, although they were not able to finish their tasks. The meeting was attended by high-level officials from the 101 member countries. Six points on the agenda were analyzed, including procedural matters related to the ninth summit.

The Cuban delegation today met with other representatives. After holding a second meeting with Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs; Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, said that talks were being held on the content of the documents that will be discussed at the foreign ministers' meeting that begins tomorrow.

The Cuban foreign minister spoke to a Cuban television crew about his second meeting with Loncar, a segment of which we will show you now.

[Begin Malmierca recording] I think that as a result of this talk, our positions have continued to become closer. I think that we have reached common positions so that we can draft the text of the general declaration. We are satisfied with this. We have stressed the necessity that the declaration make an express reference to the quintessence of the principles and objectives of nonalignment, as well as making solidarity with the struggle of the peoples that are under colonial denomination a priority. I think that these are the most important aspects of the topics we discussed although we did have an extensive discussion on several other matters. [end recording]

The Cuban foreign minister also met with Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba.

Last night, Malmierca met with his counterpart from Zimbabwe, Nathan Shamuyarira, who arrived from Paris where he participated in the international conference on Cambodia, which ended without having reached an agreement. It appears that Cambodia's seat in the Nonaligned Movement will continue to be vacant. The two ministers agreed very much on the procedures and quintessence of the Nonaligned Movement. They said that UN Resolution 435 should be strictly fulfilled to ensure the true independence of Namibia.

During the morning session, the experts approved a report from the president of the Coordinating Bureau. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri gave us a brief interview.

[Begin Roa Kouri recording] There was a certain amount of discussion on the problem of the summit's agenda. Some delegations, including ours.... [changes thought] We spoke a little later. We had not thought about speaking on this topic at today's meeting. However, several other delegates from Cameroon, Ghana, and other countries mentioned the possibility of discussing this matter at today's meeting. It has been the practice of the Nonaligned Movement to have the high-level officials prepare the ministers' meeting. In this case, the agenda is part of the documents that the ministers will examine tomorrow. [end recording]

We can also tell you that the delegates debated over the summit agenda and they decided that the ministers will be the ones to determine the agenda.

Sources at the meeting also indicated that Panama objected to Venezuela's full membership on the principle of goodwill. [sentence as heard] The list of guests invited to this summit—New Zealand, Canada, Norway, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, and UN institutions—was also approved at today's meeting. It was reported that this invitation pertains only to the current summit.

Another very important event was the meeting of the Latin American group, which was presided over by the Panamanian representative, Ambassador to Yugoslavia Roko Setka, who said that the delegate from Peru will assume the presidency tomorrow.

At this meeting, Cuba proposed that, based on geographical distribution, Latin American vice presidencies should be increased from four members to five. In addition, the candidates for these vice presidencies were discussed. The candidates are Cuba, Nicaragua, Argentina, Peru, and Jamaica.

The reporter's position that corresponds to the region of Latin America remained vacant since no candidates were presented. It will be decided at the next session of the foreign ministers and chiefs of state meeting.

At the suggestion of several delegations to fulfill important points that are not contained in the documents that have been presented by the Yugoslav organizers, the Latin American group decided to create a drafting commission, headed by Setka, which will be open to all other delegations so that they can express their views. The commission will work in two subcommissions. One will be for political aspects and the other will be for economic matters.

Syria's Al-Shar' Meets SFRY Counterpart

JN0109054389 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade—[Syrian] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met yesterday in Belgrade with SFRY Foreign Affairs Minister Budimir Loncar. During the meeting, they exchanged viewpoints on the agenda of the ninth conference of the heads of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement and the draft resolutions presented to the summit.

Syria was last night elected deputy chairman of the ninth conference of the heads of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Arab Ministers, Loncar

JN0109145889 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] On the sidelines of the meetings of the nonaligned states' foreign ministers in Belgrade today, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian foreign minister; Muhammad al-Mubarak, Bahraini foreign minister; Sa'ud al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

During the meetings, issues on the agenda of the nonaligned summit were discussed, particularly issues related to the Iraq-Iran negotiations, Palestine, and Lebanon.

Tariq 'Aziz met with Budimir Loncar, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, last night. They discussed issues on the agenda of the ninth conference of the heads of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement, which will be held in the SFRY capital on 4 September, in addition to issues of common interest.

Syria's Al-Shar' Meets Kuwaiti State Minister

JN0109190289 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met in Belgrade this afternoon with Muhammad Sa'ud al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs. Talks centered on the timetable of the Ninth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Summit, current events in the region, and Lebanon.

Malmierca Assesses Work of Efficiency Committee

FL0109220889 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1925 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Report by special correspondent Isidoro Betancourt Silva]

[Text] Our country today assessed the serious work conducted by the Nonaligned Movement's committee for greater efficiency, which was created at the ministerial meeting in Nicosia.

At this morning's session, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca praised that work of that committee which made very significant recommendations for the heads of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement. Malmierca stressed that the work of the committee was in depth and analyzed the methods used by the movement to attain greater efficiency in its work.

It was also reported today in Belgrade that Malmierca, head of the Cuban delegation, held talks with his counterparts from Afghanistan, Cyprus, Congo, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe. This was Malmierca's second meeting with the Zimbabwean foreign minister.

SFRY's Drnovsek Receives Zimbabwe's Mugabe

LD0209143289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 2 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Dr Janez Drnovsek and Zimbabwe President Dr Robert Mugabe today expressed the conviction that the decisions of the Belgrade non-aligned summit would meet the expectations that the Movement of Non-alignment would in future play an even more important role in international relations.

Drnovsek paid recognition to President Mugabe for Zimbabwe's successful role as the country-chairman of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

President Mugabe assessed as highly positive the preparations for the summit and expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia would successfully chair the summit and just as successfully, as the next country-chairman, coordinate the activities of the non-aligned countries in the coming period.

Iran's Velayati Meets Kuwait, Bahrain Officials

LD0209144689 Tehran IRNA in English 1212 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 2, IRNA—Kuwait has wished success for the government of President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and called for better relations between the two countries.

Kuwaiti State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi met foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Saturday and while wishing the best for the new government said there should be greater bilateral cooperation.

"We should always seek better relations. We are neighbors," said al-'Usaymi after the half hour meeting.

Speaking to reporters afterwards, he described the talks as "very fruitful".

Iranian sources said the Kuwaiti official handed a written message from his country's leader Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to Velayati.

Velayati pointed out the ups and downs in the relations with the southern Persian Gulf state and described the new climate of ties as positive, the sources said.

He added that the Islamic Republic would welcome any positive gesture from Islamic and especially Islamic countries and believed that increased cooperation among them would help regional stability. [sentence as received]

"It is our responsibility to protect this strategic region," sources quoted Velayati as saying during the talks.

The meeting took place during the second day of the non-aligned ministerial gathering in Belgrade's Sava Center.

Later Velayati also held talks with his Bahraini opposite Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Ibn-Hamad Al Khalifah.

"Our relations are on good terms and this meeting takes place in this relation," the Bahraini minister said before the talks. "We always want it (relations) to develop."

Velayati also held talks with the foreign ministers of Libya and North Korea.

Bahraini, Iranian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

JN0209155089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (WAKH)—On the sidelines of the nonaligned foreign ministers meetings in the SFRY capital, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah met today with his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Shaykh Muhammad told WAKH the meeting is part of efforts by the GCC member states to promote UN Security Council Resolution No 598 on the Iraq-Iran war and durable peace and security in the region.

The Bahraini foreign minister indicated that he and Dr Velayati also discussed topics on the agenda of the ninth nonaligned summit set to begin Monday [4 September].

Syrian Foreign Minister Meets Omani Counterpart

JN0209164689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this morning met with Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, they discussed the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement countries, bilateral relations, and, in particular, the horizons of resolving the Lebanese crisis in accordance with the Casablanca summit resolution on Lebanon.

Angola's Dos Santos Meets African Leaders

MB0209195089 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Belgrade]

[Excerpt] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos today conducted intense diplomatic activity in addition to participating in the ninth nonaligned summit.

This afternoon the Angolan president met with Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Omar Bongo, his Congolese and Gabonese counterparts, respectively. Later, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka.

This evening, the Angolan head of state is scheduled to meet President Kenneth Kaunda, his Zambian counterpart and chairman of the Frontline States, of which Angola is a member.

The situation in southern Africa, particularly the ongoing peace process in Angola, seems to be the theme of the discussions the Angolan head of state has been holding in the SFRY capital within the framework of the diplomatic campaign designed to provide details about our government's fundamental goals, namely peace and [words indistinct] development of our fatherland. These issues are believed to have been discussed during President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' meeting with Malian President Moussa Traore and Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo. [passage omitted]

Syria's Al-Shar' Meets With Iran's Velayati

JN0209201789 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today met with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They discussed the agenda of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement and a number of issues of mutual concern.

Jordanian, Syrian Ministers Confer in Belgrade

JN0209203789 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—On the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement ministerial council meeting in Belgrade today, Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister. He consulted with him on Arab issues on the agenda of the meeting in completion of the talks the two sides held during Al-Shar's visit to Amman a few days ago.

Al-Qasim reviewed the Jordanian stand toward these issues. He reaffirmed support for the higher tripartite Arab committee to enable it to surmount the obstacles that faced its efforts to implement the Casablanca summit resolution to settle the Lebanese crisis.

The Jordanian news agency has learned that out of its full support for the Higher Tripartite Committee, the Jordanian Government will support what will be adopted by the three Arab leaders, the members of the committee, concerning the nature of the next step of the Arab efforts to settle the Lebanese crisis.

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Meets Algeria's Bessaieh

JN0209204189 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, yesterday met with Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh on the sidelines of the meetings of the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade.

The INA mission has learned that during their meeting, they discussed the subjects on the agenda that will be presented to the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled to begin the day after tomorrow. They also discussed Arab issues of mutual concern.

India's Natwar Singh on SAARC Ministers Meeting

BK0309005289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0035 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] The postponed SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] foreign ministers meeting is likely to be held in November in Islamabad. This was disclosed to newsmen by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, in Belgrade yesterday after a meeting with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne.

The foreign ministers meeting was to be held in Islamabad in the last week of June, but could not take place because of Sri Lanka's boycott.

Syrian Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts

JN0309085489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-Mubarak yesterday evening on the sidelines of the preparatory ministerial meetings held to prepare for the Ninth Conference of the Heads of States or Governments of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade.

During the meeting, they discussed the current Arab situation, particularly Lebanon. They also covered supporting the Arab tripartite committee to help implement the Casablanca summit resolution on Lebanon.

In addition, Faruq al-Shar' met with Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign affairs minister. Their

talks concerned the agenda of the Nonaligned Movement conference and Syrian-DPRK ties.

Later, the foreign minister met with Budimir Loncar, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs and chairman of the ministerial meetings to prepare for the Nonaligned Movement summit. The talks concerned the proceedings of the ministerial meetings. The ministers also reviewed a number of issues being discussed by the Arab delegations participating in the conference.

Faruq al-Shar' also met with Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The talks dealt with the agenda of the Nonaligned Movement summit, bilateral relations, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in Lebanon, and developments in south-western Africa.

Pakistan's Yaqub Khan Meets Iran's Velayati

BK0309084489 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, now in Belgrade to represent Pakistan at the [nonaligned] meeting, has had talks with the Iranian foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and discussed matters relating to the summit, with special reference to the situation in Afghanistan. Their discussion related to coordinating the strategy on various issues.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan also had a meeting with the Australian foreign minister and discussed bilateral matters and issues pertaining to the nonaligned summit, with particular reference to Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Iran's Velayati Meets Syrian, Other Ministers

NC0309104089 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Telephone report by correspondent Khameneh from Belgrade—recorded]

[Text] Our Foreign Minister Mr Velayati met and talked separately with the foreign ministers of Syria, India, Pakistan, and Cyprus on the sidelines of the ninth Nonaligned Movement meeting in Belgrade.

In the meeting between the foreign ministers of Iran and Syria, the problems of the Middle East and the developments in Lebanon were discussed, and the two sides pointed to the need for coordinating the two countries' stands in all fields and especially in international forums.

In his meeting with Mr Velayati, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao discussed the important issues and progress of the session. Mr Velayati discussed the need for the activities of the Nonaligned Movement to be based on its primary principles.

In the talks between the Iranian and Pakistani foreign ministers, the two countries' cooperation and coordination in the problems propounded by the Nonaligned Movement were discussed. The two sides pointed to the deep bonds between the two countries and evaluated the joint cooperation between the two neighboring countries of Iran and Pakistan on the Afghanistan problem on the basis of what the Muslim Afghan nation finds useful.

Matters pertaining to the Iran-Iraq talks on the implementation of Resolution 598, the Cyprus problem, the Afghanistan problem, and Nonaligned Movement discussions of its own renovation were among the topics discussed during the meeting between the Iranian and Cypriot foreign ministers. In this meeting, Mr Velayati pointed to the need to consider the views of all members within the framework of preserving the Movement's primary principles. In view of the Cypriot commerce minister's participation in the Tehran International Trade Fair, the Cypriot foreign minister expressed his country's readiness to further expand relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

This is the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent in Belgrade.

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Meets Omani Foreign Minister

JN0309132889 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Yusuf Ibn-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, here today. During the meeting, they exchanged views on topics listed on the agenda of the ninth conference of the Nonaligned Movement. They also discussed bilateral relations.

Mubarak Meets Yugoslav, Zimbabwan Presidents

NC0309194289 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] SFRY President Dr Janez Drnovsek today received President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian delegation to the Ninth Nonaligned Summit at the Federal Presidency Palace in Belgrade. The Egyptian delegation includes Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; and Ambassador Fu'ad Shukri, Egypt's ambassador to Belgrade.

President Mubarak then received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister. Afterward, President Mubarak received Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

Mubarak Meets Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Bahraini Leaders

NC0309195489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak visited King Husayn of Jordan, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah at their residences

in Belgrade this evening. These visits are part of the intensive meetings and contacts his excellency the president has been holding since his arrival in the Yugoslav Capital this morning to attend the ninth nonaligned summit.

Mubarak Meets Yasir 'Arafat in Belgrade

NC0309200089 Cairo MENA in English 1957 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 3 (MENA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received at his residence here tonight Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat.

They discussed a number of issues, which serve the Palestinian cause and means of the Nonaligned Movement's contribution to find a solution to the problem.

President Mubarak will meet tomorrow before the opening session of the nonaligned conference with Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

This will be their second meeting here as the two leaders had a meeting tonight.

Iraqi Official Comments on Talks With Mubarak

NC0309205589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (MENA)—After his meeting with President Husni Mubarak at his residence in the Yugoslav capital today, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, stated that among the most important topics discussed during the meeting were the development of Egyptian-Iraqi relations within the framework of industrial work, the Arab Cooperation Council, and joint Arab action. He noted the strong friendhip between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and President Mubarak.

Ramadan said that the discussions also dealt with a number of issues that will be discussed at the ninth nonaligned summit, such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Lebanese issue, and other issues. He said that the views of the two countries on these issues were completely identical.

The Iraqi official noted that the nonaligned conference will not deal with the details of the Lebanese crisis but will discuss the framework of the Casablanca summit resolution which will constitute the general principles of the nonaligned summit's resolution.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister hoped that the Arab role and joint Arab efforts will continue during the summit's meetings to resolve the Lebanese issue. He pointed to the need for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, particularly the Syrian forces.

He said that a clear-cut resolution must be achieved for the withdrawal of the Syrian, Iranian, and Israeli forces [from Lebanon], otherwise there will be no solution to this problem.

Taha Yasin Ramadan emphasized his country's support for the efforts of the Arab Tripartite Committee that is charged with solving the Lebanese crisis. He said that the tripartite committee's role within the framework of Lebanon's unity and sovereignty has the support of all the states in the world, especially the nonaligned states.

He noted that the members of the Arab Cooperation Council are in constant touch. The foreign ministers of the Council member states met at the periphery of the nonaligned summit and coordinated their stands on the issues that concern the conference.

SFRY's Markovic Meets DPRK's Yon Hyong-muk

LD0309214889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic had talks today in the Palace of the Federation with the DPRK Premier Yon Hyong-muk. Markovic and Yon Hyong-muk assessed that the political relations between Yugoslavia and the DPRK are good, while the results achieved in economic cooperation are modest. The two premiers agreed on an exchange of visits by delegations from the two countries which would study the possibility of improving and expanding mutual economic cooperation. In the talks, there was also discussion of the internal situation in the two countries.

Yugoslavia's Markovic Meets Malaysia's Mahathir

LD0309215789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic had talks today in the Palace of the Federation with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia.

Markovic and Dr Mahathir stressed that significant scope exists for expanding and improving economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malaysia, especially in the field of joint ventures and the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in carrying out investment projects in Malaysia.

Interest was expressed on both sides that Malaysia open in Yugoslavia a consignment office for the sale of its goods in southern and eastern Europe and also that Malaysia could serve Yugoslavia in the same way in its selling of goods to markets in Southeast Asia and beyond.

On this occasion, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir presented FEC President Ante Markovic with the keys to two cars, which Malaysia has given as a gift to Yugoslavia for the ninth summit.

SFRY's Markovic, Venezuela's Perez Meet

LD0409024589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0128 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 3 (TANJUG)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who arrived in Belgrade to attend the ninth non-aligned summit opening tomorrow, had talks on Sunday [3 September] evening with Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic on bilateral relations and questions related to the work of the summit.

Perez and Markovic emphasized that real possibilities exist for expanding economic relations, particularly in building railway lines in Venezuela, the shipbuilding and aluminium industries, and tourism.

Special attention was devoted to the problem of debts and the need for this serious issue to be settled through dialogue between the debtors and the creditors in which solutions would be found and the conditions created to make debtors capable of repaying debts.

The talks also covered the opening of a constructive North-South dialogue in the context of the recent initiative launched by four countries in Paris which will also be discussed at the summit. [passage omitted]

India's Gandhi Meets SFRY President Drnovsek

BK0409040689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Immediately after his arrival [in Belgrade to participate in the ninth nonaligned summit], the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, called on the Yugoslav president, Mr Drnovsek. The two leaders are understood to have exchanged views on the issues to figure in the summit.

Later, Mr Gandhi presided over the meeting of the 9-nation Africa [Aid For Resisting Invasion, Colonialism, and Apartheid] Fund. In his inaugural address, he called upon the movement to convert pledges made to the Africa Fund into concrete programs and projects of cooperation. He said the Africa Fund was set up at Harare to help those who were victims of the apartheid regime, the people of South Africa, Namibia, and the frontline states. Mr Gandhi said the fund is meant to end apartheid and forestall bloodshed. It is intended to bring peace in Africa and for the triumph of the human spirit. Our correspondent, Biswajit Bhattacharya reports from Belgrade.

[Begin recording] A brief meeting of the Africa Fund summit last night enabled the nine members to review the activities of the fund during the last 3 years apart from exchanging views on the tasks lying ahead. It is learnt that the fund has indeed been a success since Mr Gandhi made a global appeal for support to this noble cause. The work, however, is still to be finished as apartheid is yet to be completely eradicated. India's lead in this regard has evoked good response so far with 54 countries pledging support to the fund. Four hundred twelve million dollars have come as aid, mostly in kind. The UNICEF is helping in a big way. And, ILO [International Labor Organization] and UNDP [United Nations Development Program] have also come forward to help. Norway, Italy, Sweden, and France have also promised support. For only 3 years, it is no mean achievement. [end recording]

King Husayn Meets Mubarak, Others in Belgrade

JN0409072898 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade—His Majesty King Husayn received at his residence in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, last night Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. During the meeting they exchanged views on the agenda items of the nonaligned summit and the role which President Mubarak will play as current chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

His majesty also received Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy Prime Minister, who conveyed to his majesty the greetings of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. They also reviewed issues to be discussed by the nonaligned summit.

His majesty also received His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, who conveyed to his majesty the greetings of His Majesty Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ibn-'Abad-al-'Aziz, and discussed with his majesty a number of issues that will be discussed by the nonalignment summit. [passage omitted]

Malaysia's Mahathir Meets SFRY Counterpart

BK0409082589 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Malaysia and Yugoslavia are to give emphasis to the private sector in efforts to further strengthen bilateral ties in trade and economy. In this context, both countries agreed to advise representatives of the private sector to be members of the Joint Malaysia-Yugoslavia Commission. The move is expected to offer more opportunities for the sector to explore new markets at both national and regional levels. This was one of the agreements reached during discussions between Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his Yugoslavian counterpart in Belgrade.

Our correspondent, Ismail Mustapha, said Malaysia intends to use Yugoslavia as a base to penetrate East and South European markets. On the other hand, Yugoslavia could use Malaysia as a center to market its products in ASEAN as well as Japan and the United States. The two sides are to give immediate attention to the matter and hoped to achieve an agreement soon.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is leading a Malaysian delegation to the Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade which began this afternoon.

Suharto Holds Talks With Bangladeshi Counterpart

BK0409082789 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] President Suharto in Belgrade yesterday afternoon [3 September] held talks with President Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh. They are both attending the Nonaligned Summit in Yugoslavia.

The two heads of states discussed regional, international and bilateral issues of common interests.

On the occasion, the president of Bangladesh expressed the hope for the promotion of bilateral trade with Indonesia by means of counter trade system.

Speaking to newsmen following the bilateral talks, among others, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Bangladesh imports more Indonesian commodities than vice versa. Currently Indonesia imports less commodities from Bangladesh because Indonesia also produces the commodities that it imported from Bangladesh in the past.

President Ershad also extended his invitation to President Suharto to visit Bangladesh. The invitation has been gladly accepted, but the appropriate time for the visit is yet to be fixed.

SFRY's Drnovsek Receives UN Secretary General

LD0409084389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—President of the SFRY Presidency Dr Janez Drnovsek today met Secretary General of the United Nations Perez de Cuellar. The UN general secretary expressed satisfaction with the fact that he was to attend the ninth nonaligned conference, and in this connection he stressed that the aims of the Nonaligned Movement are identical with the aims of the world organization of the United Nations, particularly in advancing peace and international cooperation as a whole.

SFRY President Receives India's Gandhi

LD0409084889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1806 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—President of the SFRY Presidency Dr Janez Drnovsek this evening met Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In a cordial conversation the president and the prime minister expressed satisfaction with the successful cooperation of the two countries in bilateral relations and in the preparations for the nonaligned conference. The assessment was made that the final preparations for the start of the conference had been successfully concluded, thanks in part to the fact that the majority of the countries participating in the conference accepted the initiatives to modernize and adapt the movement to the needs of new international relations. Also discused were the documents prepared for the conference and some specific important issues to be discussed by the nonaligned summit over the coming days.

SFRY's Drnovsek Receives Egyptian President

LD0409085189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—In the Palace of the Federation today Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, met Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. In the course of a cordial and friendly talk reference was made to cooperation between the two countries at the conference of nonaligned countries. On this occasion hitherto cooperation between the two countries was highly assessed. President Drnovsek thanked the Egyptian president for cooperation in preparing the conference. The Egyptian president expressed his particular satisfaction with the fact that he was going to take part in the ninth summit meeting of nonaligned countries in Belgrade—the city which hosted the first conference of nonaligned countries. Views were also exchanged about a series of topical issues to be covered by the conference. Reference was also made to the Nonaligned Movement's contribution to the efforts to advance international relations and to resolve pressing economic problems with the indebtedness of the developing countries being the most serious among them. Situation in the Near East and other hotbeds of conflict were also discussed. It was stated that the Nonaligned Movement had to play an even more active role in resolving these and other important international issues and problems.

Spokesman on Mubarak-Drnovsek Meeting

NC0409111989 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] SFRY President Dr Janez Drnovsek received President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian delegation to the ninth nonaligned summit conference at the federal presidency palace in Belgrade today. After the meeting, Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, chief of the Public Information Authority, stated that the Yugoslav president expressed his profound appreciation of President Mubarak's participation in the conference and emphasized that he will continue the uninterrupted process undertaken by the Yugoslav and Egyptian leaders to promote and strengthen the relations of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly states.

Dr al-Biltaji added that the discussions between the two presidents dealt with the ninth nonaligned summit agenda. He said that Presidents Mubarak and Drnovsek affirmed that the cause of peace remains in the forefront of the nonaligned summit's concerns because without world peace, the other goals set out by the Nonaligned Movement cannot be achieved—whether those goals related to economic issues, the debt problem, or regional conflicts which should be resolved through dialogue and negotiation.

Dr al-Biltaji said that the two presidents agreed on international legitimacy by supporting the UN role in establishing peace. He said that the discussions also dealt with the importance of renewing and enhancing the effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement's role in a changing world. He added that the two presidents agreed that the Nonaligned Movement must play an increasingly positive role in promoting the logic of dialogue, negotiation, and peaceful settlements instead of resorting to force, conflict, and confrontation at the various levels.

Dr al-Biltaji said: The discussions dealt with the debt issue, and the two presidents exchanged views on the proposed initiatives to resolve this vital issue, whether the quadripartite initiative in which Egypt, Senegal, Venezuela, and India participated; the African initiative in general; or the rest of the proposed initiatives. President Husni Mubarak emphasized that it is important that the initiatives include a call for dialogue and not for confrontation. He also said the Third World should not resort to threatening not to pay or to stop payment but should pursue dialogue and negotiations. The discussions between the two presidents also dealt with the situation between Iraq and Iran, the Lebanese issue, and the Palestinian problem. It was re-emphasized at the end of the talks that it is important to strengthen Egyptian-Yugoslav economic cooperation and to bolster the work of the joint committee charged with developing areas of cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia, especially during the coming year.

Qatari Defense Minister Meets Iran's Velayati

JN0409151789 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1440 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Hamad Ibn-Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and Qatari defense minister, received this afternoon at his place of residence in the Yugoslav capital 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister and head of his country's delegation to the nonaligned summit currently being held here.

The QATARI NEWS AGENCY reported that during the talks they exchanged viewpoints on a number of issues on the summit's agenda.

The meeting was attended by the two delegations accompanying His Highness Shaykh Hamad and the Iranian foreign minister.

India's Gandhi Meets With Nepalese King

BK0409160989 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The heads of state and government of 102 nonaligned countries are holding a summit meeting in Belgrade 28 years after the fist NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit was held in the Yugoslav capital. Here is a dispatch from our correspondent Ratan Salve from the conference venue:

[Begin Salve recording] The ninth summit of the nonaligned nations got off to a beautiful start in the sprawling Sava Center in Belgrade with the leaders renewing their pledge to make the movement more purposeful and action-oriented. Leaders one after the other called for urgent action to solve the economic problems of the developing countries and their mounting debt burden. On the political front, need was felt for a concerted action on finding solutions to the Afghanistan problem, the Cambodian issue, the formation of an independent Palestinian state, and to the removal of exploitation, poverty, and apartheid from Africa. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Before the summit began, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, met the outgoing chairman, Mr Mugabe, and discussed with him issues which are engaging the movement. An official spokesman said the two leaders decided to keep in touch during the course of the summit.

Later, Mr Rajiv Gandhi met the king of Nepal. They had cordial discussions on issues covering the entire gamut of Indo-Nepal relations. A spokesman said they might meet again during the next few days.

Bahraini Amir Meets Kuwaiti Amir, Mubarak

JN0409161489 Manama WAKH in English
1555 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (GNA)—H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah received at his residence in Belgrade this morning H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

They reviewed the strong brotherly relations between the two countries and issues on the agenda of the ninth summit of the Non-aligned Movement [NAM]. The meeting was attended by the delegations accompanying the two leaders.

H.H. the amir also met with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. They exchanged cordial talks on brotherly relations between the two countries and issues on the agenda of the NAM summit which opened here today. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying H.H the amir of Bahrain.

Cyprus' Vasiliou, UN's Perez de Cuellar Meet

NC0409164189 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek
1500 GMT 04 Sep 89

[Text] President Yeoryios Vasiliou and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar met this afternoon in Belgrade, location of the ninth nonaligned conference to discuss the latest developments of the Cyprus issue, resulting in a useful exchange of views on the present

phase. According to reliable diplomatic sources, Perez de Cuellar insisted on the procedure agreed upon, and he will cooperate with the UN Security Council members on further steps. Within this framework it was confirmed that the UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus Oscar Camillion is visiting London, with subsequent visits to Paris and Bonn.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeoryios Iakovou, Cyprus' Permanent Representative to the United Nations Andreas Mavrommatis, and UN officials (Piko and Dayial) were also present at the meeting.

Iraq's 'Aziz, Iran's Velayati Expected to Meet

LD0409164189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)—U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today stated that he expected foreign ministers Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq and 'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran to meet during the ninth nonaligned summit at Belgrade's Sava Centre.

It has unofficially been learned that the 'Aziz-Velayati meeting, to be held under the patronage of the U.N. secretary-general, could take place today.

In the statement made to the Iraqi news agency INA, Perez de Cuellar said that he was interested in learning what are the latest views of the direct participants in the peace talks and expressed the opinion that a headway and a constructive resumption of the dialogue were possible.

Iran's Velayati Meets With Perez de Cuellar

LD0409174489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] A new round of talks between UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq to prepare the grounds for implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 began tonight when the UN secretary general met with Velayati in Belgrade, Yugoslavia tonight. According to a Central News Unit report, it is predicted that during this round of talks, which is held separately with Iran and Iraq, the most important issue for the UN secretary general will be the issue of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces behind the internationally recognized borders and ways of exchanging pows within the framework of Resolution 598. This issue led to the existing impasse in the Tehran-Baghdad talks after failure to reach an understanding.

According to this report, before meeting with the UN secretary general for the talks today, Velayati commented on remarks by Iraqi officials regarding direct talks, saying: The fact that Iraqi officials have raised the question of direct talks with Iran demonstrates that country's obstructionism and intention to evade the implementation of Resolution 598. He went on: We are in harmony with the secretary general, but it is Iraq which prevents the implementation of the resolution by seeking various excuses.

Velayati also reiterated the need for registration of the Iranian POW's, and added: We are prepared to exchange POW's after the withdrawal, and such steps as the withdrawal and the exchange of pows should be taken without any preconditions.

The UN secretary general is to meet with Iraq's vice president, Taha Yasin Ramadan, tomorrow.

Perez de Cuellar Not To Hold Iran-Iraq Talks

LD0409184689 Tehran IRNA in English 1844 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 4, IRNA—Iranian and Iraqi officials will not meet for a new round of peace talks at the presence of U.N. mediators in Belgrade. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar made the announcement after meeting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Monday.

No date was set for the next tripartie negotiations. Four previous rounds of talks between the two countries in Geneva and New York has not resulted in any progress in the peace process.

But Velayati described the secretary general's recent statement on the first anniversary of the ceasefire as "relatively positive" and in particular noted that it gave priority to the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory. He said Iran agreed that after the Iraqi retreat, the exchange of war prisoners was the most important issue. The secretary general has proposed that the Iraqi retreat be completed in 14 days and prisoners be repatriated in 90 days—a time table acceptable to Iran, Velayati said.

Asked if he had fresh ideas on resolving the conflict, Perez de Cuellar said he did not want to introduce any new plan and Security Council Resolution 598 was the basis for achieving peace. The U.N. chief, who will meet Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on Tuesday, described his talks with Velayati as fruitful.

The meeting took place as leaders and top officials of 102 nations gathered in Belgrade to take part in the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. The movement's Political Committee is currently working on a resolution on the Iraq-Iran war which will be issued along with the summit's final declaration. It is expected that the resolution would voice support for the secretary general and the full implementation of Resolution 598 which gives priority to the withdrawal of forces to international borders.

Yugoslavia's Pancevski Meets Zimbabwe's Mugabe

LD0409182189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)—Milan Pancevski, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, had talks today with Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union—Patriotic Front. In the course of a cordial talk, views were exchanged about bilateral party cooperation, as well as information about the two parties' activities on the internal scene. Reference also was made to some international issues and reform processes, particularly in present-day socialism.

Cuba's R. Castro Meets Uganda, DPRK Delegates

FL0409204589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1933 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Today, Army General Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, met in Belgrade with DPRK Premier Yong Hyon-muk. Both officials noted the high-level relations between Cuba and the DPRK. They also said they were in favor of incrementing these bilateral relations.

After the meeting, in a brief statement to Radio Reloj, Raul said that he was satisfied with the opening session of the nonaligned summit, which is being held in Belgrade.

In addition to the meeting with the DPRK official, the Cuban leader had a friendly meeting with the chief of the Ugandan delegation that is attending this important meeting of the nonaligned.

The morning session of the 1st day of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement, which is being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, began with opening statements by some of the leaders attending the meeting.

Without doubt, one of the most interesting speeches was given by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who noted, in a philosophical manner, the history and future plans of the Nonaligned Movement. Also, the African leader noted the need to attain permanent peace in southern Africa by ending racism and apartheid, as well as recognizing the African National Congress as the legitimate representative of the South African people.

In the afternoon session, Jordan's King Husayn and Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad also spoke.

At a news conference granted in Belgrade, Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozeres said that this Central American nation is an occupied territory and therefore the threat of a U.S. invasion is even greater. Ozeres, who is attending the nonaligned summit in Yugoslavia, said that the United States' interest in Panama is not just the canal, but also the military bases located in that region. He said that the U.S. Southern Command's troops that are in Panama are on maximum alert to provoke the people and the nation's defense forces.

The Panamanian vice president noted that the Latin American nations' solidarity with his country's situation has remained unchanged.

North, South Yemen Delegates Meet, Discuss Unity

EA0409212089 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpt] This morning, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, had a meeting at his residence in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, with Brother Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the permanent committee and leader of the delegation of the northern part of the homeland attending the nonaligned conference. The two men discussed efforts to achieve unity between the two parts of the homeland and coordination of approaches towards the agenda of the ninth conference of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omited]

CSSR Foreign Minister Meets With Delegates

LD0409215389 Prague CTK in English 2016 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sep 4 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 9th conference of the nonaligned countries met here Monday with his counterparts of Argentina, Egypt, Cyprus, Morocco, Indonesia, Iraq, Venezuela and Greece, which attend it as guests.

Exchanging views on the significance of the Nonaligned Movement in the international situation, all sides appreciated the positive role the movement plays in the strengthening of international peace and security, the deepening of mutual understanding, solving critical situations by political means, democratization and humanization of international relations.

The ministers also discussed bilateral relations between individual states and prospects of their further development.

Together with the heads of other guest delegations, Jaromir Johanes was received today by Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic. The Yugoslav representative appreciated the fact that the nonaligned summit is attended by a number of states, members of different political groupings, which do not belong to this movement. Their participation proves the extraordinary significance of the movement, the interest and support it receives.

Within the framework of intensive bilateral and multilateral meetings, Minister Johanes met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, President of the Palestinian State Yasir 'Arafat and Cuban Deputy Premier Raul Castro.

Argentina's Menem, 'Arafat Hold Talks

PY0409223089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1709 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TELAM)—Sources from the Ninth Conference of Heads of State of Government of the Nonaligned Movement have labeled a meeting between Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat as "very cordial" since they both agreed to "strengthen Argentine-Palestinian relations."

The 15-minute meeting took place this morning in a ground-floor hall of the "Sava Center" where the "summit" of the "nonaligned" countries is taking place. Argentine and Palestinian spokesmen reported after the meeting that Menem and 'Arafat "had fraternally discussed international problems and the situation of the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories."

The same sources added that "the leaders had also agreed on the need to consolidate contacts and to promote Argentine-Palestinian relations."

The spokesmen said that the meeting was rather unexpected as it was arranged after 'Arafat had met Menem in the "Sava Center" this morning and the Argentine president had answered a greeting from 'Arafat in Arabic. 'Arafat then requested a meeting with Menem based on the fact that he had already met in previous "nonaligned" meetings in New Delhi and Harare with former Argentine Presidents Reynaldo Bignone and Raul Alfonsin.

Menem immediately accepted the proposal; the meeting was initially scheduled for 1300 and then postponed until 1500.

Arab sources pointed out that "the presence of Argentine President Carlos Menem has elicited support from the people due to his Syrian origins."

Activities of SFRY Delegation Outlined

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["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)—Today, the first day of the Ninth Non-aligned Summit in Belgrade, members of the Yugoslav delegation had contacts and talks with representatives of a series of other countries, with whom they discussed issues of common interest.

The Yugoslav delegation head, Yugoslav State Presidency President Dr Janez Drnovsek, conferred with Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou. President Vasiliou said that, in view of Yugoslavia's hitherto contribution to the Non-aligned Movement, especially its contribution in the current, altered international conditions, he was very pleased that Yugoslavia would be the coordinator of the movement's activities in the coming period.

Dr Drnovsek met also with the (?head of) the Palestinian state, Yasir 'Arafat. In the friendly talk, 'Arafat thanked Yugoslavia for the support it lends to the Palestinian people.

During the meeting with Dr Drnovsek, Indonesian President Suharto set out that the Belgrade non-aligned summit should define the movement's economic orientation and specified that Yugoslavia was the right choice and solution for producing such an orientation.

Saudi sovereign Fahd's personal envoy, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal communicated to Dr Drnovsek personal greetings from King Fahd and his conviction that today's bilateral contacts would contribute to the promotion of Saudi-Yugoslav relations. The two countries have no diplomatic relations.

During the meeting with Dr Drnovsek, Argentine president Carlos Menem expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with Yugoslavia in all areas, especially in the solution of the developing countries' problems, particularly the debt problem.

King Husayn of Jordan informed Dr Drnovsek of his country's readiness to develop broad cooperation with Yugoslavia. The Jordanian sovereign expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia, as the coordinator of the Non-aligned Movement, would certainly contribute to the movement's consolidation.

Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Dr Borisav Jovic met today with King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan. The ensuing talk focused on the Non-aligned Movement's activities and the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bhutan.

Yugoslav State Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski met with Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira and discussed bilateral relations and developing countries' cooperation. Tupurkovski also had a meeting with Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark. Canada attends the summit as a guest.

Yugoslav State Presidency member Riza Sapundziju today received amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah. He also met with the Foreign Minister of Jamaica David Core.

The Yugoslav State Presidency member had talks with Lesotho Minister of Information Vincent Malebo.

Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic received Polish Foreign Minister Tadeuscz Olechowski. They discussed internal problems of Yugoslavia and Poland. Both sides expressed interest in the two countries' cooperation.

In talks with representatives of EFTA [European Free Trade Association], attending the summit as guests, Markovic stressed Yugoslavia's interest in establishing a new quality in relations with the group, including closer ties, and pointed out that to achieve economic stabilization a concrete support of EFTA countries is important to Yugoslavia.

EFTA representatives expressed understanding for Yugoslavia's such approach.